THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Farm, Garden and Household.

Plants in Sleeping Rooms.

A great deal of nonsense originates with people who think but do not observe. They take hold of what is really true, and imagine a great deal more, by means of which they hold up a tolerable "bugaboo," at which people who trust to the learning of the builders, get very much frightened. Thus it is known that plants give off carbonic acid gas at night, and straightway arises a commotion as to the danger of having them in sleeping rooms at that time.

The quantity which they give out is so small that it does not compare in a slight degree with what human beings give out. We venture to say that a sleeping infant would exhale more carbonic acid in one night than a hundred pot plants, yet whoever suggested that the health of a mother was seriously affected by the baby resting in her arms? As to the injury from vegetation, those of us who have had to sleep at various times in woods, with but green branches for a pillow, and the sweet wild green grass instead of a feathered bed, know well after a few days of such experience, that it is the most healthful giving of all nuuries, notwithstanding the "awful" amount of carbonic acid so much vegetation must give out every night. Surely if this is so injurious it ought to affect the lungs more especially than any other part of the system, yet the experience of army life is abundant that many a person who with lung disease, supposed he might as well die for his country, in the woods and fields as "on a feather bed," and went into the war of the rebellion, was, if not wholly cured, much ameliorated by thus sleeping amidst the carbonic acid of open air vegetation.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

A VARIED DIET FOR FOWLS.

There are no animals more omnivorous than fowls; fish, flesh, herbs and grain being devoured by them with equal relish. We say equal, for though they commonly pounce upon meat with greater avidity than upon grain, this is generally because it is a rarity; a flock kept almost entirely on animal food will show the same greed for a few handfuls of corn. Those animals accustomed to a varied diet should not be confined to an unvarying one. There are, indeed, some species which are naturally limited to one or a few kinds of food. Thus, cattle do well enough although kept month after month on grass alone, and a tiger will thrive with no thing but lean meat upon his bill of fare. But with other animals, as with the human race, for instance, the case is different, for no person can maintain the highest efficiency when confined to one article of food. No matter how fond we may be of a particular dish, we lose relish for it when allowed nothing else for a number of consecutive meals, and the intense craving for variety indicates as its source something more than mere appetite. It gives evidence of real necessities of the system which are constantly varying with the changing circumstances of weather, employment, and other conditions. The lonliness for variety shown by fowls is significant of real needs as we have found by long experience in purveying for them, a judicious variety, selecting from three general divisions—*fresh vegetables, grain,* and *animal food*—is at all seasons absolutely necessary for young and old, in order to make them perfectly thrifty. True, they will not starve on hard corn and water, neither will they pay a profit as long.—*Poultry World.*

THINNING POTATO TOPS.

Potatoes, if planted in good soil, produce very strong, slant vines, which must necessarily take a great deal of strength from the potatoes. How would it do to remove a portion of the vines from each hill that has a larger share than the rest? P. H.

The larger and stronger the stems and leaves, the better and larger, as a rule, are the tubers. The great mistake which many potato-raisers make in forming a theory as a guide to culture, is in supposing that the tubers are produced upon the roots, when, in fact, they are nothing more or less than knots of the material in the main stems of the plant, which issue above the roots. The tubers are not formed until the stems have become strong enough to throw off lateral subterranean branches, these receiving assimilated sap from the leaves, swell up into a thick, fleshy mass, known as a potato. We have, in this light, instances of abnormity in the growth of potatoes, and the stems and leaves are out of all proportion to the quantity of tubers produced, but we should doubt the wisdom of removing any in such cases, but if you have any curiosity in this direction, try the experiment upon a few rows and settle the question practically.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

ITCH REMEDY.

The person who desires a remedy for that oldfashioned, eruptive, cutaneous disorder, styled with four letters, may be assured that thorough bathing, from crown to soles in clean water and a little soap, will help to render the malady obsolete, as it ought to be. Of course, nobody would suppose that a family of intelligence would be seriously troubled with the itch case; everybody knows that this, and a kindred relic of barbarism that makes fine combs and barbers necessary, are preserved in a few instances among the lowest specimens of humanity, and occasionally introduced into schools to the contamination in the public schools. I consider this liability to contract filthy diseases one of the most objectionable features of public schools. Having had many years' experience as a teacher both in New England and the West, I know it to be a difficult matter for neat and cleanly children to escape unpleasant results from contact with children who are neglected and filthy, but who have the right to be in the schoolroom as free as any body. Eternal vigilance," with the free use of water, warry, lard, and constantly, is a sure remedy. Keep clean, and you will not be troubled with either itch or lice very long.—Mrs. P. C. Hammond, *in Rural New Yorker.*

IRREGULAR HATCHING.

A correspondent of the *Poultry Chronicle* having been unsuccessful with his eggs, the chickens hatching irregularly and dying soon after breaking the shell, the editor says in answer to his complaint: "We fancy the fault lies with your neglect of a very common rule, that of damping your eggs. We are great stickers for nature. A hen pheasant, partridge, or quail on a common farm-yard nest, never leaves the eggs at break of day prompted by nature and goes to the grass in search of food. It is at that time wet as a river. She returns to her nest reeking, and sits on her eggs. Hence uniform success. Following our great exemplar, we always for warm or cold days before hatching damp our eggs with water. Failing that, the membrane that lines the inside of the shell becomes too tough for the chickens to penetrate, and they either die in the shell or come out one or two days late, and they succeed in breaking from their prison house."

TO MAKE CHEESE FROM SKIMMED MILK.

Set the thick milk on the top of the stove, where it will gradually scald. Stir gently now and then. It should not be allowed to boil, as that makes the curd hard and tough. When it is cooked so that the curd will keep its shape after being squeezed in the hand, it is done. Pour it into a colander, to let the whey dry off, and when cool enough to handle, press it in the hands, to get out the remainder of the whey. Then, to a quart or so of curd, take a tablespoonful of butter, three of sweet cream, a teaspoonful of salt, and mix it well together. Then make it into cakes, or press it all in the dish together and cut it with a knife when it is cold. We do not know how it is fitted for sale, but there is a brisk demand for this in the home market.—*Farmer's Wife.*

RHUBARB PIE.

Prepare the stalks by peeling off the thin, reddish skin, and cutting it half or three-quarter inch pieces, which spread over your nicely lined tins. Sift on a little flour, to which add a bit of butter and a teacup of sugar, if for a large pie. However, when it is desirable to economize sugar, or when a very sharp, sour taste is not relished, a pinch of soda may be used to advantage, with less sugar, as it goes far toward neutralizing the acid. We would here add, save all your surplus pieplant, prepare as for use, and dry in the sun, as stove heat turns it dark colored. It can be used in winter and spring, same as above for pies. It makes also a nice sauce for tea.—*Wood's Magazine.*

PURE WATER IN WELLS.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says he has the best well of water in the neighborhood. His plan is as follows: Hang in a well, suspended by a string, a tin cone; to it with three or four good sized lime stones and one or two lumps of charcoal in it. Have a string long enough to nearly reach the bottom of the well. In a week or less take out the charcoal, throw back the lime stones into the well, with five pounds of soft coal. Put a round or wooden shoot up at the back of the pump; carry the shoot up higher than the pump for free ventilation. If the pump is out of doors put a "box on top; if under cover, a due wire gauz will do.

THE PEA WEEVIL.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—"As to how that bug may be destroyed, I only have to say that a few years ago we had them to contend with very much, in my neighborhood, as they destroyed nearly all the peas; but the farmers soon found a remedy that answered the purpose. As soop as the peas are threshed, clean them and put them in a heap on the barn floor, about a foot thick; and sprinkle them (about a quart to five or six bushels) with spirits of turpentine. Then stir them well several times until you think they have all been well mixed. Let them lie a few days to dry; then barrel them, and I think you will never see many bugs."

STARTING CARROTS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says he puts the seed into a bag, and dips the bag into water, repeating the wetting after each. He leaves the seed thus wet in a warm room, say in the kitchen, for about thirty-six hours, or until the seed is nearly ready to sprout. The time required will depend upon the temperature of the room. He then spreads the seed out on a cloth or some convenient place, and stirs occasionally until it is dry enough to run through a seed planter without sticking together. The seed is then ready to plant, which is done with a planter, and if the seed is good the carrots will come up before any weeds.

SALT FOR STRAWBERRIES.

D. Stewart, of Upper Alton, Ill., believes in salt. He says: "I believe in it as a heavy dressing. I find on manuring the ground that I have applied salt to strawberries at the rate of thirteen and a half bushels to the acre. I did this early in the season, to kill the beetles, and the leaves of the strawberries were not injured. The cut worms were doing great damage to my asparagus beds, eating into the crowns of the plants; and I applied salt at the rate of twenty bushels to the acre. I consider salt as a perfect remedy against many injurious insects, as well as an excellent manure for the land."

CARBARE LICE.

The two remedies following, furnished by those who have tested them, are given in the *Horticulturist*: 1. As soon as the plant begins to head, or as the louse makes its appearance, open the leaves carefully with the fingers, and sprinkle common salt between them. This is said to be an infallible remedy. We have used it with entire success. Plants used in this way produce larger and more solid heads than those left to themselves. 2. Two tablespoonsful of kerosene mixed with a pint of water, and applied by rubbing it on the outside leaves. A couple of applications is usually sufficient.

WHITES VS. INDIANS.

Murder of the Modoc Prisoners.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM.

Frontier Memories of the Sioux Massacre.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTS:—I see that you, in common with the whole Eastern public, are severe in your judgment of the "Oregon ruffians" who killed the Modoc prisoners. How do you know they are "ruffians?" Eastern society has been, and is likely to be, rocked from centre to circumference, in deciding whether Stokes and Walworth are murderers, or in how far the provocation justifies their offence; and I claim that these Oregon men have just as much right to a suspension of judgment, in consideration of all the circumstances attending and leading to their crime, as if they lived in New York. As to their provocation, it is not, and never can be, known and appreciated by Eastern people. Of the frequency of Indian massacres, those few who read this part of the daily news have some idea. Of the horrors attending them, and the general feeling of insecurity to life, resulting from them, they can have none whatever. In one day's account, some two weeks after the Canby murder, I counted thirteen of these massacres, and no paper, so far as I know, made a word of comment. The victims were only white men, and white men are so plenty out West, that the killing of a baker's dozen is a matter of no public interest; especially as it was done by treaty Indians, armed and equipped by Peace Commissioners, of the United States Government. It would never do to inquire, too minutely, into such small affairs, as it might interfere with the beautiful little jangling machinery of keeping loving and over, year after year, called civilizing Indians, by which distinguished citizens are enabled to make charming summer tours at the public expense, to distribute good advice, tin dippers, Spencer rifles and butcher knives to the amiable savages, who have an unpleasant habit which the Commissioners greatly deplore, of using said knives in cutting the hearts out of their white neighbors, that they may, the more conveniently, place them between the teeth of the owners for ornament and safe keeping; of dismembering small children alive, and of disembowling as many pieces as the joints will permit, without breaking bones; so that they, the amiable savages, may study anatomy to advantage; and of performing other feats of dissection, on living subjects, too horrible and indecent to describe. The details of an Indian massacre are not first-class, but those who ever witness them take to Indian hating, if not Indian killing, as naturally as a duck to swimming. That these Oregon men have witnessed the details of Indian massacres, there is no doubt, and that they should avenge them, in any manner possible, is no matter of wonder.

Long and painful experience has compelled frontier settlers to appeal to the United States government as the instigator and rewarder of Indian massacres, and is it strange that they should illegally execute that justice of whose legal exercise they are deprived by the overwhelming force of the general Government, when, almost, if not literately planned and executed the massacre of nearly or quite one thousand citizens of Minnesota. The victims were principally women and children. Of the whole number, none at all, but one in a hundred, had ever wronged an Indian. There was no time to learn whether that one so. The provocation was given by the United States Government, and before beginning their bloody work the resolute encouraged the timid by assurances that the government would, in the last resort, defend them. The Governor of the Minnesota authorities; that if an Indian were taken prisoner it would "feed Indian, give him blankets," and let him go scott free. And on this they they did.

The horrors of that massacre never have, or will, or can be described. The diabolical torture of infants, the revolting, indecent abuse of women and girls, mere infants, and the no less indecent outrages committed on brave men—the whole details must form an every day mind that ever knew anything of them, the darkest page of memory. That special time was chosen for the committal of these outrages because the fighting men of the State had gone, at the call of the Federal Government, to defend Eastern homes from rebel invasion; and when the State mustered such force as she could, and, with the aid of volunteers from neighboring States, pursued and captured the fiends, instead of killing them on the spot, as they should have done, they constituted a court and tried them, found three hundred warriors guilty of murder in the first degree, and was about to hang them when their ally, the United States Government, prompted by the pious zeal and gentle sympathies of these same Eastern people, who had stalled off the State's defenders, when they took possession of the prisoners, fed them, gave them blankets, according to the Indians' previous understanding, added a new set of arms, a supply of ammunition, gave them a grand exhibition boat ride on the Mississippi, down the Mississippi, up the Missouri, and turned them loose two or three day's walk from the scene of their exploits, to boast of, and repeat them to the end of their lives. I feel, to this day, that the people of Minnesota did wrong, and very wrong, in not hanging every Sioux they had caught, trial or no trial, warrior, squaw, or pappoose, over fifteen years of age, in defiance of all Governments on earth, if need be. The whole State was on picket and patrol against people, and often fell down in front, and stuck into the sidewalk and made him stumble. Then again some of them lay horizontally. Not but that others did, but lying horizontally while the others were in opposite positions, gave a pleasing variety to the performance. When the boy stopped, as he was frequently obliged to do, from the rear rank man in front, he fell down and kicked off at such a rate of speed that the coil of rope on which he pulled went more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat. Then ensued the catastrophe. The rope got entangled around the foot of one of the fishermen who was paying it out, and he was whipped overboard in a second. His companions rushing over to save him, the boat was upset and nine men were thrown into the water. Of these five were drowned; four got to the bottom of the boat, having attached to it the body of the unfortunate man who had been carelessly thrown out.

Statistics of Street Accidents.

From a valuable collection of statistics just published in England, we glean some facts upon the very curious subject of street accidents in the different large cities of Great Britain. We take the number of persons killed or injured, and the proportion in ten thousand, in London, with a population of 3,885,641, there were 129 people killed in the year, and 2,961 injured. There were 84 prosecutions in consequence, which resulted in one people being imprisoned and twenty-seven fined. In Birmingham, with a population of 343,717, there were eight people killed and twenty-six injured; four prosecutions and one person fined. In Leeds, with a population of 259,212, ten people were killed and thirty-five injured; one person prosecuted and fined. In Liverpool, with a population of 493,405, twenty-three people were killed and 486 injured; seventeen prosecutions and thirteen fines. In Manchester, with a population of 351,189, eighteen person were killed, and 231 injured; ten prosecutions and eight fines. In Sheffield, with a population of 239,946, nine people were killed and thirty injured; one prosecution and one fine. In Salford, with a population of 336,609, twenty-three people were killed and 227 injured; 159 prosecutions, six imprisonments and fifty-five fines. In Glasgow, with a population of 466,693, eighteen persons were killed and 156 injured; thirty-six prosecutions and nine fines.

Imports from Germany.

Statistics gatered from reports of the American Consulates in Germany show how immense our imports are from that empire. Prussia in the year 1872 sent us in values fourteen million dollars, Saxony ten millions, and the Hanse Towns six and a half millions, the balance being contributed from Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg. Cotton hosiery appears as the most valuable article in this list of our drafts upon German industry. Woolen cloths are next in amount. Hardware, ribbons, trimmings, toys, musical instruments, books, furs, glass and earthenware, hops, leather and wines enter prominently into the account. In this exhibit we see that Germany, recovering from the diversion of her forces from industrial pursuits consequent upon a state of war, is rapidly enlarging her exports to this country, and this increase may be taken as an indication of proportionate growth in her industrial production. As a supplier of our wants she is far behind France, all Germany selling in goods to the value of thirty-seven millions, while Paris alone exceeded that sum by more than a million. Should no warlike disturbance interfere, it is reasonable to anticipate that our trade with Germany will continue steadily to increase.

Prescription for Cholera.

The following prescription was adopted by the College of Physicians in Philadelphia in 1866:

"Laudanum 2 ounces; spirits of camphor, 2 ounces; tincture of capsicum, ½ ounce; tincture of ginger, 1 ounce; essence of peppermint, 2 ounces; Hoffman's anodyne, 2 ounces. If the anodyne cannot be readily obtained, substitute sulpuric ether—half the quantity. Mix thoroughly and shake well every time it is used. Give or take from 10 to 25 drops, according to age, condition and violence of attack. Repeat every 20 minutes till relief is obtained. In a desperate case take a tablespoonful at once. Take it in an equal quantity of water, and lie on the back quietly, or in an easy sitting posture, with the back supported, till it has full opportunity to work. Carry a small vial in the pocket, with a few lumps of white sugar upon which to drop it, to be used in sudden emergencies."

BOSTON.

The Car Builders' Convention—Excursion Down the Harbor—Ride Around the City—Return Home.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

The proceedings of the Car Builders' Association, while of a routine and technical character, impress me as of considerable importance to the country at large. They discuss and determine many things that enter into the construction of cars, which have not only a scientific interest, but involve the safety of the traveling public. The Brake trial, which served to show the importance of the automatic arrangement, whereby each car is provided for separately, so that even should a train break apart, the several cars will be stopped, is one of the results of the Convention. The size of car-axles, and its influence on heating and friction, was discussed in a very interesting manner. It may seem to the general public that the difference of a quarter of an inch in the diameter of a car-axle is a very small item; but it was shown that it has much to do with safety. So of other points, of interest to those who have a technical acquaintance with the subject. Three and three-fourths inches diameter is the size of car axles favored. I was very decidedly impressed that the Master Car Builders have a more important place in railroad economy, and in providing for the safety of the traveling public, than has been imagined. They are, too, an excellent body of men, as regards personal appearance.

Pittsburghers Present.

Railroad appliances, patented articles and those of a staple character are represented here, in great variety. A car trimming manufacturing company, of Adrian, Michigan, is represented here, and two others, not so far distant. Pittsburgh is quite largely represented, aside from those who are members of the Association. Among these, I notice John J. Torley, of McConway, Torley & Co., manufacturers of brakeshoes and rubbers, J. Heilnberger, of Kloman, Fark & Co., Christ. Woods, John W. Culmer, H. A. Breed, and Geo. W. Morris, car spring manufacturers, H. Norton and J. Wilson, wrought iron works, Alexander Pleatrn, car builder, Wm. Dickson, of Dickson, Stewart & Co., W. H. Whitaere, of the Union Car Coupling Company, Wm. A. Chapman, Pittsburgh car wheel works, Mr. Sellers, of the Westinghouse brake company, and others. Three of the parlors, and the reading room of the American House are utilized for exhibition purposes.

Harbor Excursion.

The morning, from 9 to 1 o'clock, is used for meetings, and the afternoons are devoted to entertainments. Thursday was devoted to an excursion around Boston harbor. The excursion committee had chartered the steamer Meta, employed the Metropolitan Brass Band, and in various ways made ample preparations for an agreeable excursion. The harbor of Boston, Boston harbor is dotted with islands, two or three of which are fortified—Fort Warren, one of the places used for confining rebels and secessionists during the war, being one. One island is devoted by the city authorities to a House of Industry being provided, which, for size, suggests the idea that Boston, despite its temperance laws, is rather prolific of inebriates. The other islands are devoted to various purposes—summer hotels. They give variety and beauty to the harbor. The steamer made her way direct, on the outward passage, to Minot's Ledge Lighthouse, which is apparently built direct up from the water; there being no beach or land visible around it. Stairs, or a ladder more properly, lead down from a door, 15 or 20 feet, to the water. A boat is drawn up to davits, and forms the only means of communication with the outer world. As one of parting pleasantries, "if our neighbors don't go there with news." On rounding the lighthouse the steamer's whistle blew, and the bell in the lighthouse was sounded in response. From Minot's Ledge we proceeded across to Gloucester, within sight of Hog Hampsonett, by Nahant, where the poet Longfellow has a residence was seen, around Egg Rock, and back to Boston—in all 50 or 60 miles.

Gastronomic.

Shortly after leaving the wharf, clam and fish chowders were served on the forward deck. "Go to Boston for clam chowder" is almost an adage. I am proud to say that Pittsburgh was honorably represented, and its reputation well sustained around the chowder interest. It was a new dish to most of the delegation, but the first taste gave illumination to their countenances, and devotion to their purposes. Had the chowder bowl been a heathen god, it would have been grandly worshiped. As it was, it charmed the whole party, and almost destroyed all interest and devoted attention of the crowd. The well-freighted spoon would be raised to the lips, the head be thrown back, and then the eyes would close, and with a brief, but evidently satisfactory, ejaculation of "more," the bowl would sink into—eternity. By the way, this chowder is made of what is called the long neck, or soft shell clams.—something we never see in Pittsburgh. Clams, thinly sliced potatoes, and condiments, are stewed—the result, clam chowder. Later in the day, a more pretentious lunch, of cold fowls, meats, fruits, ice cream and the like, was served. At eight o'clock the steamer reached her wharf.

Carriage Riding.

Friday afternoon was devoted to a ride through the suburbs of Boston. To describe this will be to indulge guide-book learning. I will merely say, then, that the several suburbs of Boston are very fine, exceeding by far our Pittsburgh suburbs. I believe, however, that within a few years, when our Study Grove, and Swickley Heights are thoroughly improved, they will compare favorably with any suburbs in the country. But these aside, and the natural ruggedness of our surroundings is against us. Boston has a few rough hills and valleys for all parts to be seen to advantage from any one point of view,—but it does excel in its adaption to little villas, each a gem of beauty. The elysia and other rivers open into the harbor, bread be. The whole stretches far as the eye can reach, and little spots and indentations form many points where marine and landscape are blended, that it is altogether unapproachable in natural advantages. And these are very widely appreciated. Persons of taste and wealth from far and near, rear homes on the shores, and settle down to the quiet enjoyment of the scene.

Incidents.

Apropos of what I say above, I stepped out from the American House Friday, and was greatly surprised to meet our great weather prognosticator, George Albree, Esq. On inquiry, I found that he had rented a furnished house, at some point in the suburbs,—"a magnificent one," he said, "and I've come in for the benefit of his friends who may wish to visit Boston) and he has brought on his instruments for observing the weather, and settled down for the Summer. He is as spry as a boy out of school. has added the sunflower to his vocation that he is off for a holiday, and intends to make the most of a Summer within reach of sea breezes, and fish and clams.

I was introduced, on the steamer, to what I would call a Yankee fact, were it not that this would convey a partially erroneous idea. A lady she was, not entirely young, a teacher of one of the Boston grammar schools, intelligent sensible, chatty, and greatly in favor of the elevation of women—a disciple of Mrs. Livermore. I wish she could talk a little to some of our good Pittsburgh ladies who so perpetually drone over women suffrage, as though that were the Alpha and Omega of the question at issue. She believes in all that they do, but said to me, "Women suffrage is ten years away. It will come, but it is not worth agitating now." Her idea is simply, that American women must be elevated, made more intelligent so as to keep pace with their husbands. Not that they should become undomestic, or seek to be bold, unwomanly, masculine, but should be interested in all those elements of culture—superficial if not profound which will enable them to keep pace with their husbands and thus be as interesting and companionable in the decline of life, as at the beginning. And it is true. I wish I had space to develope this idea. It is worth agitating—but suffrage by itself doesn't amount to much. I must write one more letter, I find, and so leave many things unsaid.

J. V.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA., June 17, 1873.

The mountains of our country were never more beautiful than at the present writing, and the valleys give promise of a bountiful harvest. It is gratifying to see the many evidences of improvement in every direction throughout the Penn and Nettany valleys.

At the Agricultural College in this county the farm under the charge of Prof. Hamilton has been brought into a high state of cultivation. The experimental farm is well managed, and at no distant day will prove a source of great benefit to the farmers of our State. The course of study at this institution is thorough, as at the best colleges in the country. There are about one hundred and thirty students in attendance the present session. They are organized into two well drilled companies, and present a fine appearance when on duty. Their uniform is the same as that worn by the West Point cadets. If the people of our State fully appreciated the many advantages of this institution its building would not be large enough to accommodate the influx of students.

Business generally throughout Centre county is in a very satisfactory condition. Ex-Governor Curtin and others are now erecting car works with a capacity of eight cars per day, near the planing mill at "Willow Bank." They have an open order for all the cars they can build.

The glass works are closed for the want of a practical man to manage the business. This offers a good opportunity for a person who understands the glass business, to invest.

It is to be regretted that the Messrs. Valentine & Co. are to leave us, Mr. P. Herdie and others by liberal offers, having induced them to remove their rolling mill to Williamsport.

A paper mill is about to be erected to manufacture principally straw paper.

The furnaces throughout the county are all doing a good business.

The First National Bank will soon have their new bank building completed, which with the fine block being erected by E. and W. C. Humes, Esqs., on the adjoining lots, will add very materially to the appearance of our town.

As the "tourist" season approaches, our hotels are beginning to fill up with the many visitors who annually pay their respects to our town to enjoy our cool, bracing mountain air and delightful spring water.

M.

Surprising Resuscitation.

A remarkable case of resuscitation has just taken place at the hospital of the Val-de-Grace, at Paris. A man had hanged himself in a garret in the Rue Saint Jacques, and, having been cut down and examined by the medical men, was pronounced to be dead. The clinical lecturer, however, desired to try one last experiment, and he opened the chest and attempted artificial respiration, but without success. He then applied the pole of an electrical battery to the pneumo-gastric nerves, and passed a strong current at intervals of four seconds. Soon after some signs of respiration appeared, and in five minutes the cardiac pulsation was perceptible. The epiglottis was tumified, and the tongue had to be drawn out with pincers to leave a passage for the air. A few ounces of blood were obtained from the medio-cephalic vein, the dilated pupils contracted, the sign of life became more and more manifest, a few drops of alcohol were administered, some slight muscular contractions became visible without the aid of electricity, warmth returned to the feet, the pulsation in the carotid arteries recommenced, and the patient was saved.

Bungling Executions.

While capital punishment has the sanction of our laws, the infliction of torture has not. If men must be hanged, the execution of the penalty should be intrusted to experts. At all events, no such cruel bungling as occurred at Paris, Ky., on Friday, should be allowed. As our dispatches have mentioned, the rope was too long, so that in falling through the drop the foot of the culprit, Duncan, touched the ground. The rope was cut and tied again, after the criminal had ascended the scaffold. This time the executioner succeeded in putting an end to the victim's life, but only by the slow process of strangulation. Just before the second attempt was made a glass of ice water was placed to the victim's lips. It may be thought morbid humanity to narcotize a man before hanging him, but it looks something like an approach to the opposite extreme to revive his sensibility by giving him a cooling drink a minute or two before he is put to death. Justice should be vindicated, but this can be done without needless barbarity. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Foreign Trade of the Country.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The last returns of imports and exports at New York show a falling off in the former and an increase in the latter. Both these changes are in the direction of a healthier foreign trade. The total entries at that port during the month of May last amounted to $34,615,191, as against $42,579 249 in the corresponding month of 1872, and $34,288,496 in the same month of 1871. There was thus an decrease of about eight millions from the total amount of imports in May, 1872. The falling off in the imports of merchandise is still larger, since the above figures include specie and bullion, of which there was $196,821 imported last month, against $96,023 in the corresponding month of last year, and against $142,477 in May, 1871. The returns of imports at New York for the eleven months ending May 31, 1873, as compared with the same period in former years, are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Six months	$166,239,298	$183,018,276	$196,336,050
January	25,702,902	25,625,000	27,307,000
February	25,491,324	28,206,43	28,895,[illegible]
March	28,696,824	32 2,276	43,441,621
April	22,96[illegible],841	40,843,827	37,179,438
May	31,289,595	42,579,210	34,616,193
Total for 11 mo.	$329,374,815	$385,155,300	$401,226,491
December	38,440,400	47,000,000	47,000,000
Total imports	$318,814,664	$332,815,300	$354,568,212

In both April and May, it will be noticed, the decline was very marked. The exports for May last, exclusive of specie, were $26,253,026, which is an increase of more than ten millions over the same month last year. The exports of the same city, exclusive of specie, for the eleven months ending May 31, 1873, were as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Six months	$107,654,919	$119,604,250	$130,440,814
January	18,807,576	18,983,994	20,000,500
February	18,739,742	17 915 169	21,108,002
March	22,124,852	16,330,039	21,992,300
April	18,859,174	17,089,784	25,619,768
May	18,049 795	15,840,947	26,253,026
11 months	$224,231,728	$223,974,213	$245,445,410
December	34,386,776	40,497,621	34,047,440
Total 11 mos	$258,622,487	$262,856,834	$301,492,850

This is a most gratifying showing, especially as the increase is mainly, if not wholly, in manufactured commodities. It is claimed that the exports from New York represent forty-six per cent. of the aggregate exports of the country. Certain it is that nearly all the other ports do a larger export trade in proportion to their import trade than does that city. Therefore, the showing made by the above-quoted figures is likely to be considerably bettered when the statistics are received from the whole country for the first half of the present year. The returns of the exports and imports of the entire country for the year 1872, which have been issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, show an increase of nearly four millions in exports of manufactured goods, while there was a slight falling off in exports of agricultural products.

Carrying Bean Poles.

When a boy can carry everything at one load, he will not go twice after it. This was the case with a boy who was working his way through Elm street, the other day, with twenty bean poles on his shoulder. Now, one bean pole is about all an ordinary mortal can carry, and nobody but a boy would undertake to carry twenty of them. He had tied them together at the middle, leaving the ends loose, and had thought on starting, with but doubt, that he was a boy of remarkable prowess. Bean poles are naturally uneasy. When they can't move one way, they will another; but they will move and in spite of all precautions. These did. He had them on his shoulder at first, but some of them got to dryfting, and he had to lean his head against people, and others fell down in front, and stuck into the sidewalk and made him stumble. Then again some of them lay horizontally. Not but that others did, but lying horizontally while the others were in opposite positions, gave a pleasing variety to the performance. When the boy stopped, as he was frequently obliged to do, from the rear rank man in front, he fell down and kicked off at such a rate of speed that the coil of rope on which he pulled went more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat. Then ensued the catastrophe. The rope got entangled around the foot of one of the fishermen who was paying it out, and he was whipped overboard in a second. His companions rushing over to save him, the boat was upset and nine men were thrown into the water. Of these five were drowned; four got to the bottom of the boat, having attached to it the body of the unfortunate man who had been carelessly thrown out.

Perils of Sun-Fishing in Ireland

The London *Telegraph*, of June 6, tells a curious story of the perils of deep-sea angling in Irish waters, in which five fisherman lost their lives in pursuit of a sun-fish:

"The sun-fish, though occasionally caught with a hook and bait, is generally speared or harpooned like the whale. It derives its name from being usually seen in fine weather in one's two-distances, shining on the surfaces of the sea, and basking, as it were, in the heat. The oil from one of these creatures is said to be worth £20 (£100), and it is no wonder that the prospect of such a prize tempted the fishermen of Shark's Bay to make an effort for its capture. A short time ago a crew started out in pursuit of this valuable quarry. They succeeded in spearing the fish, but, with its strength and weight, they were then obliged to play, the wounded monster being able to drag the boat several miles' distance, keeping up its pace for three or four hours. The fish was ultimately to all appearances thrown on board, and the men had him up in order to lash him to the gunwale of their craft. A second harpoon was driven into him in order that he might be more securely lashed, when, with a sudden effort he snapped the line, and, turning its tail on its foes, it dashed off at such a rate of speed that the coil of rope on which he pulled went more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat. Then ensued the catastrophe. The rope got entangled around the foot of one of the fishermen who was paying it out, and he was whipped overboard in a second. His companions rushing over to save him, the boat was upset and nine men were thrown into the water. Of these five were drowned; four got to the bottom of the boat, having attached to it the body of the unfortunate man who had been carelessly thrown out.

The Humorous Side of the Modoc Campaign.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from the camp of General Davis, says the Modoc campaign is not without its humorous features. In the field here they are sometimes absorbed by active movements, but throughout the United States they are manifested in the public journals, in poetry, squibs and sharp satires. Each mail brings also to camp an excessive correspondence for Captain Jack, and occasional notes and postal cards addressed to Scorchin and Scar-faced Charley. It is surprising how many mails Jack receives, and in this way the new postal cards being the favorite mode of address. The Quartermaster is accumulating a small museum of such contraband literature, and it is rather amusing to read the assortment of ideas. One wishes Jack to come there and send to the fellow who has run away the girl away from him; another assures him he can get plenty of volunteers if he will come to that village; still again he is congratulated on his heroism, and told to go on and conquer. Business cards, congratulations, good wishes, and fun are forwarded as regularly by mail as any other matter, and the extent to which it is carried shows to what degree the sensational element prevails among young people. While I was writing this, a courier has arrived with a fresh installment of Captain Jack's extensive correspondence.

The New Dollar.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, Dr. H. R. Linderman, have fixed upon the devices for the new silver trade dollar authorized by the Coinage act of 1873, seven different sets of devices, prepared by the Philadelphia Mint, being submitted. The one adopted has for its obverse a female figure seated facing the left, with a wreath of cotton and extending the right hand, grasping an olive branch, and holding an open sea. In the left hand is a scroll, bearing the word "Liberty," and at the base of the device is the motto, "In God we trust." The date of the coinage (1873) appears upon the obverse, together with the thirteen stars. The reverse is the figure of an eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America," and the motto of *Pluribus Unus*. The weight and fineness, with the words "trade dollar," are also appropriately inscribed on the reverse. The working dies are nearly or quite completed at the Philadelphia Mint, and the coins are expected to be ready in a very short time. Already there have been ordered to be coined upward of a million of dollars to be exchanged for the new dollar, and this will be the first requisition filed. It is understood they will be shipped immediately to China and Japan.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Beautiful Experiment on Sound.

The following beautiful experiment, described by Professor Tyndall, shows how music may be transmitted by an ordinary wooden rod. In a room two floors beneath his lecture room there was a piano upon which an artist was playing, but the audience could not hear it. A rod of deal, with its lower end immersed in water, and resting on the piano, extende d upward through the two floors, its upper end being exposed before the lecture table. But still no sound was heard. A violin was then placed upon the end of the rod, when the sound was at once transmitted to the astounding thrills, and instantly the music of the piano was given out in the lecture-room. A guitar and a harp were substituted for the violin, and with the same result. The vibrations of the piano were thus communicated to the wooden board, they traversed the long rod, were reproduced by the resonant bodies above, the air was carved into waves, and the whole musical composition was delivered to the listening audience.

Microscopic Worms.

Some time ago, Assistant Surgeon Lewis, of the British Army, having been assigned to special duty under the Sanitary Commission for the Government of India, in examining the urine and blood of certain patients, discovered the existence of living, active worms, hitherto unobserved. These worms are 1-75 of an inch in length, and have a transverse diameter of 1-3500 of an inch. They are so numerous as to be found in blood drawn from any part of the body, and so persistent that they may exist in the system for months or years without any marked evil consequences being observed. It is said, however, that they may give rise to serious diseases, and ultimately cause death. These worms appear, through the microscope, like incompletely developed snakes; they move incessantly, coiling and uncoiling themselves, and rush about among the blood corpuscles in all directions. They do not appear to exist anywhere but in the blood and urine.

Wool and Corn.

In all the United States, according to the census report, there are only 80,000 persons of all ages employed in the manufacture of woolen goods. The entire product of manufactured woolen is valued at $155,000,000, and the entire capital invested in that business is but $98,000,000, much of which is nominal in the shape of watered stock. The entire wages of the persons employed in the manufacture of woolen goods is about $30,000,000 a year. The value of this entire wool have to corn may be seen in the following statistics. The farmers of Illinois, for instance, have invested in cultivated land, $614,000,000, and the raising of this land gives employment to 376,000 hands. Two counties in that State have an annual surplus of breadstuffs more than sufficient to feed every man, women and child engaged in the whole United States in the manufacture of iron, woolen and cotton goods.—*Boston Globe.*

Deceased Wife's Sister Question.

A complicated question of inheritance, arising out of a marriage with a deceased wife's sister, has been finally decided in the House of Lords. Mr. Hill, the testator, had recognized the marriage of his daughter Mary to the widower of her late sister, and had bequeathed certain property specifically to her children. Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart allowed a general demurrer to the respondent's bill, but the Lords Justices reversed his order, and the appeal from their decision has been dismissed. Lord Chelmsford held that the children had always been looked upon by the testator as legitimate.

The Pope's Will.

The *Unita Nazionale* gives some details of a will which, it says, has been made by the Pope, whose private fortune, without being considerable, comprises furniture of great value, and a rich collection of works of art. According to that journal, His Holiness has left the whole to Count Luigi Mo-ai Ferretti, his brother's eldest son, who married not long since a Princess of the Drago framily. There are special legacies for persons who have remained attached to the testator, and for other more distant relatives. The nephew, who received 80,000 crowns on his marriage, may now liabrit perhaps a million of francs.

Milk as a Remedy.

Considerable has lately been said in medical journals concerning the value of milk as a remedial agent in certain diseases. An interesting article upon this subject lately appe

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Walworth—The Polaris Search Expedition Started—The Board of Health Preparing for the Cholera—Alleged Counterfeiter Pardoned—Tammany Ring Thieves Arrested—Robbers Foiled—Alleged Misappropriation Suit.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1873.

Trial of Walworth.

The trial of young Walworth for shooting his father commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. The court room was crowded. The mother and two younger brothers of the defendant sat near him; also Rev. Mr. Buckhouse, husband of the sister of Mrs. Walworth, and several other friends.

Twelve jurors were obtained in the Walworth case, and court adjourned till to-morrow.

Warrants for Ring Thieves.

Warrants for the arrest of the late ring officials recently indicted have been placed in the hands of Superintendent Matzell, and will probably be served to-day.

The indictment against Thomas Coman, for bribery, is set forth in three counts, charging him with putting in a forged warrant for $55,664.53, knowing it to be a false warrant, as the work had not been done, and in consideration of five per cent. of the amount he certified it. The indictments found against Thomas W. Roe and Peter Monahan for felony, charge them with affixing signatures to a written instrument by means of false pretences, by placing the signature of the Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, to a county warrant for furnishing stationery, etc., to the office of the Receiver of Taxes. They were each bailed in $5,000. Princess C. Kingsland is charged with the forgery of the bills on the Broadway National Bank, one for $12,982, another for $25,663, and retaining one of $133,063 on the 14th of January, 1871. The bills purported to be signed by Richard Connolly, Comptroller, and countersigned by A. Oakey Hall, and Joseph B. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The Polaris Search Expedition.

The Juniata sailed to-day on a voyage in search of the Polaris. She is manned by one hundred and thirty men, and carries two light guns. She has three hundred and sixty-one tons of coal, and an abundance of provisions, as it is intended she shall supply both the Polaris, if found, and the Tigress, which will follow the Juniata July 4. Besides her own launch, which carries thirty-five men, the Juniata carries a large steam launch for seventy men, all parts of which are duplicated, so that it may be constructed if necessary. The Juniata will stop at St. Johns for coal, on her way to Disco, where it is expected the Polaris or tidings of her will be found.

Preparing for the Cholera.

The Board of Health of this city is busy providing against a visit of the cholera. The streets are being disinfected and the residents in damp cellars are compelled to find less unhealthy homes, and the owners of houses occupied by the poorer classes are instructed to abate existing nuisances and to take precautions against the occurrence of others.

The Board of Health this afternoon listened to a report upon the approach of cholera, and resolved to increase the disinfecting corps.

Alleged Counterfeiter Pardoned.

Colonel Robt. B. Clarke, a well known officer, who made a good record during the war, convicted in this district on the 21st of January, 1871, of having in his possession a counterfeit plate for printing internal revenue stamps, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Albany prison, has been pardoned by President Grant.

Alleged Misappropriation Suit.

The suit of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad against Henry H. Boody, a former Treasurer, to recover $377,000 funds alleged to have been misappropriated, was before the Court to-day, on a motion of the defendant to vacate the attachment and order of arrest. The decison was reserved.

Robbers Foiled.

An attempt was made yesterday on Broome street to rob two boys proceeding to the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, with a deposit of $950 from Bidley & Son. Two men assaulted and threw pepper on them, but their out cries attracted a crowd and the thieves jumped into a wagon and fled, minus the booty.

Ringites Arrested.

Thomas Corman, Paineas T. Kingsland and two others, named Roe and Monahan, have been arrested under the recent ring indictment. They are ready to give bail.

Funeral of Lewis Tappan.

The funeral of Lewis Tappan was largely attended at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day. Rev. Beecher officiated.

A Curbstone Broker Committed.

Mr. G. Lambert, the curbstone broker arrested recently for having in his possession a Toledo city bond, has been committed for trial.

Obituary.

Stacey B. Collins, formerly a prominent bookseller, died Monday, aged 83.

Funeral of John A. Kennedy.

The funeral of ex-Superintendent of Police John A. Kennedy took place this afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen over New York and New England, being highest over the latter. Generally cloudy weather, rain areas and fresh and brisk winds, mostly from the northeast and northwest, have prevailed over the Middle States and lower lake region. The pressure has diminished somewhat over the northwest during the day, with brisk southerly to easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, light to fresh northerly and easterly winds; partly cloudy weather, are probable.

For the Middle States, general to fresh and occasionally brisk winds, mostly from the north and east, generally cloudy weather, with rain areas.

For the lower lakes, general fresh northeasterly and southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, winds veering to easterly and southerly, partly cloudy weather and rising temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, and thence to the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas.

Midnight telegraphic reports from the Gulf States and further west are partially missing.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—River seven feet six inches; falling. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Clear; exceedingly hot.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Arrived—Red Wing, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Beaver, Illinois river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; St. Luke, Missouri river. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Mitchell, St. Paul; Colorado, Vicksburg; Carroll, New Orleans; Illinois, Peoria; Lewis, Missouri river. Stationary. Clear and very warm, the mercury ranging from 95 to 96.

EVANSVILLE, June 24.—Partly cloudy and hot; mercury 79 to 96. River fallen six inches. Down—J. D. Parker, 9 P. M.; Cache Church, 1 P. M.; Tarascon, 4; Mary Ament, 4:30; Quickstep, 5; Up-fayette, 9 A. M.; Florence Lee, 9; Idlewild, 2 P. M.; Phil Sheridan, 6. Generally with good trips. Business fair.

CAIRO, June 24.—Arrived—Sam Brown, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis, 5; Nashville, Memphis, 5. Departed—Bee, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Chester, Memphis, 7; Nashville, Cincinnati, 7. River fallen 7 inches. Clear and hot.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—The steamers Oceanic, Kosin, Egypt and Abyssinia, from New York, have arrived out. The Ville de Havre, from New York, has arrived at Brest.

LITTLE ROCK, June 24.—Clear and hot, the warmest day yet, the thermometer reaching 96. River falling; eight feet by the gauge. Arrived—Keystone, below.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—No arrivals. Departed—Great Republic, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

SHREVEPORT, June 24.—No arrivals. Departed—John F. Moore, New Orleans. River on a stand.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railway Collision.

SCHENECTADY, June 24.—The express train from the West, on the New York Central Railroad, due in this city at 3.40 P. M. yesterday, ran into a freight train on the side track one mile west of this city, demolishing several freight cars and the engine of the passenger train, and killing Romlin Hamlin, and severely injuring J. T. Wicks, a brakeman of the freight train; also injuring the engineer and fireman of the passenger train.

It is an important fact that the Chinese have recently been reorganizing their army, which now numbers 900,000 men armed with Enfield, Remington, and Colt rifles, and with a full complement of rifled artillery. It is asked, what if, under able leaders, they should some day swarm beyond the limits of their own empire and attack the territories of their neighbors? They are brave, patient, capable of discipline, and there seems to be no reason why, with proper training, they should not make excellent soldiers.

In addition to the cannon contributed to Thurville, for the use of one of her churches, to be cast into a bell, Troy bell founders are recasting some old bells used in South America in the year 1600.

NEW BOOKS.

POLITICAL PORTRAITS, by a prominent London journalist. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a series of twenty pleasant sketches of leading English Politicians, commencing with Mr. Gladstone and including Disreali, Bright, Lord Derby, Lowe, Lord Russell, Lord Granville, Ward Hunt, Mr. Cardwell, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. W. E. Foster. The sketches originally appeared in the London *Daily News* during the recess of 1872-73, and are written in a free, journalistic style, that makes them quite entertaining. They are not biographies, but the aim has been merely to touch upon the leading characteristics of the men, and the portraits are generally good and true. The sketches are pithy, and writ n in a sharp, decisive style that is highly enjoyable. It is a good book to take on a Summer jaunt.

A FAIR SALOON—A Novel by Justin McCarthy. New York, Sheldon & Co., Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

Justin McCarthy has never written anything better than this work, and those who have looked in upon any one of the innumerable volumes that has emanated from him will find the same easy grace of expression, the same even development of plot which, though it never rises to the thrilling, seldom or never descends to the tiresome. The story run through the Galary, and is now put out in pamphlet form. We will not blunt the edge of curiosity to those who have never read it, but only assure them that it is a Story of English and American life, with scenes of poverty and riches, lords, dukes, generals and untitled men, pretty women, heiresses, and a plentiful supply of romantic, sentimental and love scenes to make it readable.

ERODA'S COMBIN, by A. M. Mitchell Payne. New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a pretty story of a ll tie girl, whose ambition was to do good for others, and whose unselfishness won her the love of many, and caused her to be a benefit and blessing to all with whom she came in contact. It is a beautiful book for a children's library.

THE MYSTERY OF HOLLY TAVERN, a story of nine travellers, by Lauriston Dodis. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a fascinating story, in which the mystery of the plot is well hidden to its close. It treats of an American gentleman who was left by a large estate in England, with titles, but who for a score of years was, by a series of mysterious circumstances, kept from the possession of the same, and in the meantime indulged in military life under Wellington in Spain, and varied his exploits in the field with flirtations with beautiful Spanish Senoras and other diversions. The characters are all happily brought in at the wind-up, and the story ends satisfactorily. The book has been written to entertain, and does it very well, and that's all.

THE MYSTERY OF METROPOLISVILLE, by Edward Eggleston. New York, Orange, Judd & Co. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

Eggleston's stories are popular because there is a dash of sensationalism in them. This story is illustrative of the wild, speculative spirit which ruled in the West a few years ago. Albert Charlton, the hero of the story, is a young collegian full of ideas and with an ambition to become a Western "shoffer plane." He doesn't meet with much success, but gets into prison on a charge of stealing a land warrant. A year's suffering there and he is released, the mystery being cleared up and his name being redeemed. With this as the thread of the story, the writer contrives to hang upon it, character sketches of the peculiar people of the West at the time and generally holds the mirror up to nature. Here and there are fine passages of humor, and of pathos that have a decided similarity to Dickens, and are almost as good. The whole tendency of the book, however, is objectionable, laying aside the looseness of the author's ideas, which he seems to bring in to give a "moral tone" to the production—the general effect of the story is to weaken one's faith in humanity, and to encourage a cynical spirit which in these days is so assiduously cultivated as "genius" by sensational writers. The author evidently desires to rank as an American Dickens, in the exposure of Shams, but he forgets to imitate the Englishman in showing up the really noble elements of humanity, as well as its defects. Eggleston writes for effect—judging from the book before us—and carries more for a sensation than to imbue his readers, with a nobler view of life, just as strong as is their hatred to Sham.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF NORTH AMERICA—HOW TO REACH AND HOW TO USE THEM, by J. J. Moorman, M. D., Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott. Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

The title very clearly indicates the character of the work. It is a complete guide to America's mineral spring, written by a gentleman who has devoted a quarter of a century to the collection of the information, and who writes in a way to give the most information in the fewest words. The value of the springs, the special attraction of each as a remedial agent, and the manner of making use of them are all well and entertainingly told.

STATE NEWS.

POTATO bugs now in Blair county.

THE woods in Clearfield county are on fire.

THE Kittanning woolen factory is in operation.

ALTOONA is to put on style, with a City Directory.

ASTORIA will not be satisfied now without a park.

JACOB SMITHER of York county, nineteen years of age, is missing.

JOHN SWARBIN, infant, of Bennington Furnace, near Altoona, slipped on concentrated lye and died.

NEXT Saturday Kittanning is to have gas—the etherial article—not the kind furnished by its journals.

THE Corry *Blade* claims that orders have been received to turn over the A. & G. W. property to the Erie road, thus placing the whole line under one management.

A MAN named McCandless, who had been serving a term in the Armstrong county jail for selling liquor without license, died in that institution on Saturday last. His term of imprisonment had expired some time ago, but his health was so bad that he was not able to leave.

ALTOONA is troubled with a "concert of sweet sounds," and the *Tribune* inquiringly asks: "Can anybody give us the names of the young men who go m-andering about the streets after nightfall blowing th whistles that make an extremely discordant noise? A man who is working in the interest of an undertaker desires this information."

WE glean from the ninth census report the following statistics: Number of manufacturing establishments in Blair county, 440; hands employed, 3,624; wages per year, $1,585,591. Cambria county: Number of manufacturing establishments, 373; hands employed, 3,464; wages per year, $1,501,208. Huntingdon county: Number of manufacturing establishments, 314; hands employed, 1,350; wages per year, $354,507.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Discussing Private Corporations—The Article Submitted—Legal Interest.

The Convention met at nine o'clock, Hon. John H. Walker presiding, when the consideration of the article on Private Corporations was resumed.

THE QUESTION OF INTEREST.

SECTION 8 was called up. It fixed the rate of interest at six per cent., which provision was voted down by a decided majority. The whole section was finally thrown out.

SEC. 9. Making all foreign insurance companies come upon the same footing as to taxation as insurance companies incorporated by our own State, was voted down.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

Judge Woodward offered the following new section: It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by general enactment that any five or more persons, citizens of this commonwealth, associated for the prosecution of any lawful business, may by subscribing to articles of association, and complying with all the requirements of the law, form themselves into an incorporated company, with or without liability, as may be expressed in the articles of association, and such publication shall be provided for as shall enable all who trade with such corporations as adopt limited liability, to know that no liability exists beyond that of the joint capital which may have been subscribed.

Mr. Carey, of Philadelphia, moved the following amendment:

The right of the people of the State to associate together for all lawful purposes, for trading on principles of limited or unlimited liability, shall not be questioned, but it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the organization of associations for securing publicity so complete as to enable all who trade with these which adopt a limited form to become familiar with the fact that no liability exists beyond that of the joint capital which may have been subscribed.

Pending the discussion on these articles the Convention adjourned.

IT IS MENTIONED that the spinning wheel, as a source of fashionable female occupation, is coming into vogue again. Somebody suggests that the romance has been revived, because the wheel figures so often in imported pictures along with pretty girls. Nothing better than spinning shows off a fine arm and figure, except, perhaps, harp playing, which has become about obsolete. Certainly spinning is a more useful and rational employment than working impossible dogs on canvas in Berlin wool.

PROBABLY no reasonable woman will look favorably upon a new foreign invention which a manufacturing firm in Western Pennsylvania is copying. This is a bonnet made of spun glass and trimmed with white flowers, feathers, etc., of the same material, variously tinted. It may be beautiful; it may not be expensive; but alas! when dusty it can be washed and made to look as good as new, and what women wants a bonnet that can be so easily renovated as that!

ELEVEN thousand five hundred people were killed in the United States in one year, we learn from the last report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, after this fashion: From burns and scalds, 3,391; explosions, 290; falls, 2,074; falling bodies, 712; railroad accidents, 1,580; mining accidents, 365; injuries by machinery, 429; gunshot wounds, 429; other injuries, 1,853; total, 11,574.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Spain.

ANOTHER CARLIST DEFEAT.

The Canadian Pacific Railway in the British Parliament.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

SPAIN.

Another Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, June 24.—The troops have defeated the united bands of Carlists of Ello, Dorregarray and Ollo. The insurgents lost sixty killed and three hundred wounded.

Conflict between Soldiers and Citizens.

BARCELONA, June 24.—About twenty-five soldiers of the garrison, when drunk yesterday, came in conflict with the townspeople of Barcelonitta, a suburb, and a severe fight followed, in which weapons were used on both sides. Several soldiers were arrested. Further fighting is feared.

The Resignation of the Ministry Announced.

MADRID, June 24.—In the Cortes last night Senor Pi Y. Margall made a formal announcement of the resignation of the Ministry, and asked for time to form a new Cabinet, the programme of which, he said, would be liberty, order and justice.

Debate on the policy of the Government was postponed until Friday.

Senor Castelar declared that he accepted for himself and his political friends the responsibility for the acts of the late Cabinet.

The Legation at the Vatican.

The Government has introduced a bill abolishing the Spanish Legation at the Vatican.

No Reduction of the Public Debt.

The Cortes rejected a proposal for the reduction of the principal and interest of the public debt.

Personal.

Senor Marfore, Intendents of ex-Queen Isabella, and Gen. Caballero De Rodas, have arrived in Lisbon.

Gen. Nouvillas Captured.

BAYONNE, June 24.—There is a rumor that the Carlists have captured Gen. Nouvillas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Commons to-day, Hogesson, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department, moved a second reading of the Canada loan guarantee bill. He explained that the money to be raised by the loan has to be appropriated for the construction of the Pacific Railway. He praised the Canadian people for their public spirit and loyalty, and denied that the guarantees or loan had been arranged for any political reasons in connection with the treaty of Washington on fisheries.

Sir Charles Dilke denounced the vicious system of guaranteeing enterprises and works for which the colonies were not yet fit. He insisted that the guarantee of the bill under consideration was in the nature of a bribe for concessions Canada had made in regard to the fisheries, so that the provisions of the treaty of Washington might be executed. He pronounced the Pacific Railway a gigantic Parliamentary job, and concluded by moving that the second reading of the bill be postponed six months.

After speeches for and against the bill by other members, Gladstone rose and rebutted the charges made by Sir Charles Dilke. The proposed guarantee, he said, had no connection whatever with the treaty of Washington. Action on the bill had been purposely delayed until that treaty was settled. The object of the measure was not to give Canada so much "slush" money, but to recognize a just demand she had on England. In the Fenian raids on her territory, Canada had suffered an England's account, and Canada had elected to cancel the debt we owed her in this way.

The original motion for the second reading was then carried—117 to 15.

FRANCE.

A Rallying Point for the Opposition.

PARIS, June 24.—The deputies of the Left, at a meeting to-day, adopted a resolution inviting M. Grevy, late President of the Assembly, to draw up a declaration of principles and policy as a rallying point for all parties of the opposition.

Economy.

The municipality of Paris has refused to vote a grant of money for the expenses of the reception of the Shah of Persia. The festivities will consequently take place at Versailles.

Stormy Debate in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, June 24.—There was a stormy debate in the Assembly to-day on the order issued by the Prefect of the Department of the Rhone prohibiting civil burials after the hour of seven in the morning. A motion made by the Left condemning the Prefect's act was rejected by a large majority.

CUBA.

Duel Between Insurgent Commanders.

HAVANA, June 24.—A report comes from Puerto Principe that a duel has been fought between Sanguill and Vincent Garcia, on account of the former assuming the command in chief of the revolutionary forces.

GERMANY.

North Sea and Baltic Canal.

BERLIN, June 24.—In the German Parliament yesterday Minister Delbruck and Von Moltke made speeches against the North Sea and Baltic Canal enterprise.

ALBANY.

Convention of Friends of Temperance and the Sabbath.

ALBANY, June 24.—A convention of the friends of temperance and the Sabbath was organized here to-day, with H. J. Groo in the chair. After remarks by different members, in which there was a very general expression of disappointment at the course of the Republican majority in the late Legislature, the Convention took a recess till two o'clock. One hundred and fifty-five delegates were present.

After recess the Committee on Business reported resolutions, which declare that the licence laws ought to be abolished; that a law prohibiting the liquor traffic ought to be enacted; that the Constitution should be so amended as to prohibit the enactment of a license law; and that the temperance people of the State will use their best efforts to secure these ends.

The resolutions also regard "the veto by Governor Dix of the prohibition bill as a direct violation of the blighted faith of the Republican party and unworthy the executive head of the State, and say that some of the leaders of the Republican party who advised the Governor to veto the local prohibition bill, and others who were indifferent, notwithstanding the pledges of the Republican party, deserve the indignant rebuke of the temperance men of the State, for their duplicity and treachery towards those to whom they were indebted for success in the last campaign.

A resolution was also adopted that the State Temperance Committee be authorized to call a State Convention prior to the 1st of October next, to complete plans for political action in the fall election, and that the Committee be instructed in the measure to perfect the most thorough organization in the several districts by local alliance, conventions or other wise, in order to secure the election of thoroughly reliable friends of prohibition to the next Senate of Assembly, and we also recommend that a property pledge be embodied in the constitutional of our alliances for assessment, in order to prosecute all violations of the present laws. A resolution was offered proposing an independent Temperance party, which elicited long debate, but was rejected.

Adjourned *sine die*.

SPORTING NEWS.

International Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Playing was resumed at Irving Hall this afternoon in the Billiard Tournament, the contestants being Albert Garnier and Joseph Dion. The first call of the score gave Garnier 112, and Dion 50. At the end of the 21st inning the game stood: Garnier 186, Dion 105. In the subsequent inning, Garnier, by some of the most brilliant play ever witnessed here, made fifty-six runs, and in the twenty-fifth inning ran out the game, the score being Garnier, 300; Dion, 136. Before the game Dion was the favorite two to one.

The fourth game of the tournament was played to-night between Cyrille and Joseph Dion. Cyrille was the winner.

The fifth game was between Francois Ubassy and John Deery. In banking for the lead balls, they were so nearly on a line that it was impossible to tell to whom it belonged. Ubassy sat down and waived his hand to Deery to proceed, which he did. Ubassy was the winner in this game.

CALIFORNIA.

The Heathen Chinee.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Board of Supervisors sustained the Mayor's veto of the Chinese pig-tail ordinance, and passed over the veto order taxing Chinese laundries fifteen dollars and a quarter.

A Stage Robbed.

Yesterday a stage was robbed near Marysville. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure, twenty-eight hundred dollars, was taken by three masked men, armed. The robbers escaped.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Condition of the Crops—Call for Bank Statements—Gaugers' Bills—Broken Bank Dividends Declared—The Montana Indian War Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1873.

Call for Bank Statements.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of the National Banks, at the close of business on Friday, the 13th of June.

Condition of the Crops.

The official report of the Agricultural Bureau, just issued, shows an average increase of cotton acreage over last year of nearly 12 per cent. The present condition of the crops stands as follows: Florida 2 per cent. above the annual average. All others fall below, viz: Virginia and Alabama, 7 per cent.; North Carolina, 15; North Carolina, 12; Georgia and Louisiana, 6; Mississippi and Arkansas, 8; Texas, 14, and Tennessee, 10. The acreage cultivated will fall considerably below that planted. The weather, generally, during the last week in May was favorable, and there was a hopeful prospect that the condition of crops would rapidly improve. Worms and caterpillars have made an early appearance at various points, and are causing considerable apprehensions of destructive ravages. No estimate of the crop is made.

The statistical returns of corn, completed to June 1st, do not include the area and condition, for the reason that it is too early, but the first notes of correspondence show that the planting of corn in most sections of the country has been much retarded by excessively wet and cold weather, and that the pests which usually thrive in such a season—the cutworms—have commenced extensive operations, and threaten to greatly damage the crop.

The Montana Indian War Claims.

In the matter of the misunderstanding which has arisen relative to the Montana Indian war claims, it is stated by the acting Second Comptroller that after an investigation and explanation, he is satisfied that Butterfield is entirely innocent of any intention or wrong doing in the premises, but that it resulted from a combination of adverse circumstances and was purely accidental.

Gaugers' Bills.

Five hundred and ninety-eight gaugers' bills for May, under the new schedule of fees, show average earnings of $498 per day, gaugers in cities earning generally $10 dollars per day. In several districts inaveling expenses were paid in addition. There are usually about seven hundred bills each month to that many gaugers employed.

Broken Bank Dividends.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of forty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Atlantic National Bank of New York, payable on July 1st; also a second dividend to the creditors of the First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, making in all a dividend of sixty-five per cent.

Appointments.

The following gaugers were appointed to-day: Wm. S. Robinson, Fifth Ohio District, and Antonie Danange, Eighth Illinois District.

COLUMBUS.

Supreme Court Decision on the Bible in the Schools.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24.—The Supreme Court to-day unanimously decided that the Constitution of Ohio does not enjoin or require religious instruction or the reading of religious books in the public schools of the State, the Legislature having placed the management of the public schools under the executive control of the Directors, Trustees and Board of Education. The Courts have no rightful authority to interfere by directing what instruction shall be given or what books shall be read therein.

The Usury Laws.

In the Constitutional Convention this afternoon a proposition to so amend the Constitution as to prohibit the Legislature from passing any usury laws was indefinitely postponed.

Decision on the Sunday Law.

Judge Green, of the Common Pleas Court, to-day decided that so much of the Sunday ordinance as affixed a penalty for keeping open a saloon for the sale of spirituous liquors on Sunday is valid, and so much thereof as affixed penalties for keeping open on that day a saloon or other place for the purpose of selling Ohio wine, cider, beer, porter, ale, soda water, confectioneries, pastry, and for the sale thereof is held to be void.

THE CHOLERA.

Nashville

NASHVILLE, June 24.—There were twenty-nine deaths from cholera, of which eight were white. Every one is much more hopeful, and business is enlivening.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Four deaths from cholera were reported to-day at the health office.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS June 24.—There were ten cholera interments to-day.

Marine News.

BOSTON, June 24.—The steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Arrived—The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A Syracuse dispatch announces the burning of the old unoccupied State armory.

—Three cases of sunstroke occurred in Indianapolis on Tuesday, two of which proved fatal.

—The body of Henry M. Wellington, of Boston, has been recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic.

—A review of 7,000 troops was held by Queen Victoria at Windsor Park on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of the Shah of Persia.

—Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, has appointed W. N. Napton Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, in place of Judge Ewing, deceased.

—It is rumored in railroad circles that the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago railroad will pass into the hands of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company.

—Joseph Perry, of New York, who plead guilty of perjury in the Jumel estate case, was sentenced to four years in the State prison and a fine of ten dollars.

—In the New Hampshire House a special committee on the subject relating to the privilege of women voting in school districts reported in favor of giving them the right.

—A Constantinople special says a treaty was consummated between the Khedive and Sultan for mutual protection, by which the former, in case of the invasion of Turkey, agrees to provide 150,000 men.

—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning in the main building of Chas. Jackson's rope walk in Reading, Pa., destroying a coal shed and two hundred feet of the rope walk. Loss $50,000; insurance $25,000.

—The entire Board of Directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, at a meeting on Tuesday, decided to resign in conformity to the proposition made by Chas. H. Peck, President of the Company, and an election of a new Board by the stock and policy holders was ordered for July 31st.

—Vienna papers give credence to a report of the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy. In the meantime, M. Fourtou, the French Minister at the Italian court, whose sympathies with Italy are well known, is retained in office, as if to indicate that there is no change in the foreign policy of France to give color to such an alliance.

—The St. Louis Board of Health, at a meeting yesterday, adopted stringent measures to put the city in a thoroughly good sanitary condition. The police force has been instructed to inspect all premises and report all nuisances, and dead animals. Scavengers and contractors are required to give special and prompt attention to the matters under their charge.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY (Stand Street).
PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1873.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY (Stand street) will be held at the Company's Rooms, at the north end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, July 7, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

An Election for a President, a Board of ten Managers, and one Secretary and Treasurer, to serve for the term of one year, will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

R. K. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ **NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors of the BURMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE COMPANY will be held at the office, south end of the bridge, on MONDAY, July 7th, 1873, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

A. B. STEVENSON,
Secretary.

☞ **NOTICE.**

There will be an Election held in the Lincoln School House, Twenty-first ward,

On THURSDAY, the 26th Day of June,

between the hours of 4 and 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing five persons to serve as Commissioners for the improvement of Lincoln avenue, from Frankstown avenue to the city line, under the provisions of the Penn avenue act and its improvements.

J. M. ROWAN,
HENRY BROWN, } Election Officers.
PETER RAYMER,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ **DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC** should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—$6,000 OR $10,000, FOR 2 years at 8 per cent. per annum, will be secured on Wood street property worth $50,000. First mortgage. Title unimpeachable. Address P. O. Box 1,405. j-2-3140

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a man of long experience in the business. References given and required. Address JOHN OSSCH, 433 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. j 23-p100

WANTED.—A FEW RELIABE MEN to act as Agents for the NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in the city of Pittsburgh and in Allegheny county. Will pay good SALARIES to competent men. WM. PUMYEA & CO., 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 917-64

TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARDING at 27 Eighth street. Also a few day Boarders can be accommodated.

TO LET.—THREE OR FOUR PLEASant rooms on second floor, with water and gas, suitable either for boarders or housekeeping. Inquire at No. 20 PIKE Street. 3c24

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—HORSES AND BAROUCHE, by a gentleman leaving the city. A kind and gentle young span and a fine eastern made Barouche. Can be seen at A. BACKMAN & SON'S Livery Stable, Penn st., near 35th. j-22-94

FOR SALE.—ONE NO. 3 HARDICK STEAM PUMP, in good order, and 2 GLOBE VALVES 3½ inches; pump will discharge 97 gallons per minute; has for steam 1 inch, exhaust 1¼, discharge 1½, suction 2½ inches. Inquire of

JAMES CUDDY,
No. 5 Brewer Block, Duquesne Way,
or at MARSHALL BROS., Diamond street, where the pump can be seen. j-12-p99

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A stock always on hand. WM. METCALF & SONS, Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND CHOICE WHISKIES, free of duty, for sale at 85 cents to suit the trade. Each barrel guaranteed by prominent stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
no 12 180 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS, for all purposes for which Steam Pumps are used. Also, the celebrated ROTARY FEED PUMPS guaranteed to prevent foaming in Steam Boilers. Send for circular.

JOHN M. COOPER,
Allegheny City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

78 ACRES, 30 ACRES, 22 ACRES

of good Farm Land, about 18 miles from Allegheny and 1 mile from Fairoaks Station, P., F. W. & C. R. R. Improvements consist of a good Frame House of 8 rooms, Frame Barn 30x50 feet, Wagon Shed, Corn-crib and Cow out-buildings; 1,500 Fruit trees of all kinds. The property is on a good road, has well water, with never-failing spring, and Big Sewickley creek runs through it. Will be sold in small parcels to suit purchasers. Possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of

P. D. MOORE,
Duquesne Way,
Between Eighth and Ninth streets,
Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—ONE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE,

of 8 Rooms, including Wash House, Bath Room and Kitchen; Boston Range, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout, situate

No. 225 North Avenue, Allegheny.

This House, fronting on the Park, combines the advantages of the country and City House.

Also, a Cottage House of 4 Rooms, No. 68 Boyle street. Lot 21 feet front by 90 feet in depth to an alley. Price $2,000, on easy terms.

Inquire of R. K. WILSON, at the Hoboken Savings Bank, 170 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late MRS. ELIZA CAMPBELL, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, viz: A two story BRICK HOUSE, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished and comfortable mantles in parlors and all way through the house; is built in latest modern style, and is also easily finished; rebate by the year, if desired. For further particulars call on or address

J. ROWLAND, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 1404 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a

Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!

The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the

Carbolate Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH TAR AND CHEMICAL WORKS,

And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. je25

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S

PREMIUM

TRUNK FACTORY,

Has been removed to

113 WOOD STREET,

Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

THE TWO WORLDS
CELEBRATED
NAVY

TOBACCO,

lbs., 1-3's and Double Thick 5's.

Warranted to be the Best Goods in the Market,

For sale only by

JOHN WILSON & SON,
297 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

International Bank.

Cor. Liberty and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital - - $100,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Discount days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special attention paid to collection, and correspondence.

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Wm. Nash, Joseph Graff.

WM. H. MECHLING, President.
F. E. MONROE, Cashier. j24

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Of Allegheny City Pa.,

Fire and Marine

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Beaver Street

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R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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Clubs of five	7 25
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Persons desiring the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS M. KING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
REPRESENTATIVES,
First City District.
HENRY H. [illegible], Pittsburgh.
Second City District.
S. J. Wa[illegible], Pittsburgh.
County Districts.
J. C. NEWMEYER, Wilkins.
A. L. YOUNG, Robinson.
C. C. HAYS, Allegheny. (South Side.)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PHOTOGRAPHY.
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL LEIGHTY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS B. KEER, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY AUDITOR,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM McCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

THE Universal Peace Union thanks President Grant for his Indian Peace Policy.

GEN. HOWARD wants the accounts of the Freedman's Bureau rigidly examined, as he is satisfied all will then be made plain.

IF the new Constitution is adopted, Pennsylvania will hereafter have fifty State Senators. The Convention is still discussing the Legislative representation.

WE are threatened with another eruption in the Beecher-Tilton scandal. Mr. Bowen feels himself deeply misrepresented, and proposes turning pamphleteer.

THE great circular traveler, Andrew, of Tennessee, it is said, is making preparations to inflict himself upon the people as their Governor—if they will let him, which is hardly within the range of probability.

HONEST collections have made the Internal Revenue receipts for the last fiscal year aggregate $109,507,148, which comes within a comparatively small fraction of the estimates made at the beginning of the year.

THE little disagreement between the Board of Guardians and the State Board of Charities in reference to giving statistics, has been amicably arranged, and the Guardians will comply with the law after the first of July.

DURING the session of the Massachusetts Legislature, just closed, the Governor signed three hundred and seventy-eight bills, and sixty-six resolves. He vetoed but one bill, and one resolve took effect without his signature.

THE Mexican Border Commission, having settled their business in Mexico, have returned to Washington to complete their report. The revelations, it is said, give a terrible picture of the sufferings on the border from Indian atrocities.

THEY have been revising the internal revenue returns and now find that there is an excess of about $78,000 over the estimates which is a better showing even than was given at first, and is a pretty good commentary upon official faithfulness.

THE New York *Times* prints the statement that "there is no doubt that several members of Congress sold their sets of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" outright, or allowed persons connected with or dependent upon them to make the sales and pocket the price."

THE Article on Declaration of Rights is now under consideration on second reading in the Constitutional Convention. The impression appears to be gaining ground that the Convention will finish up its work in time for the new Constitution to be voted upon by the people in October.

THE member of the Constitutional Convention from Clarion county (Corbett) has doubtless been justly excoriated by the press in his neighborhood, at some time, judging from his fill natured and untruthful remarks concerning newspaper publishers, in the Convention yesterday, on the subject of the libel law.

CHINA, too, is wheeling into line, if the news be reliable, that the Government purposes to allow the developments of the mineral wealth of the land and the introduction of railroads and telegraphs and other aids to modern enterprise. How marvelous are the changes which the last few years have brought!

ONE of Spain's latest experiments is the separation of Church and State. If fair promises were realized, what a magnificent Government Spain would have. What a pity that the dream of its greatness is rudely dispelled by the inexorable facts of turmoil and fickleness, instead of finding realization in stability and peace.

THE Canadian authorities having directed that United States postal cards may be delivered to any part in their dominion for one cent additional, the Postmaster General will negotiate a treaty with Canada at an early day whereby its postal cards will be allowed to pass through the United States mails on the same conditions.

THE question of representation in the Legislature of Pennsylvania has been disposed of in the Constitutional Convention by adopting the proposition offered by Hon. D. N. White, dividing the State into fifty Senatorial and one hundred and fifty-two Representative districts, which is a decided improvement on the present representation.

IT is a somewhat significant fact amid the marvelous transitions in politics in Spain, that the slavery question seems to be settled, for each new cabinet feels called upon in the enunciation of its policy, to include a pledge for the use of all possible means toward the abolition of slavery within Spanish territory. The fact seems to indicate that the people are settled on one point at least.

THE policy of the new Spanish Ministry has been announced in the Cortes to be in favor of the immediate separation of the country into Federal States. The army is to be reduced to order, the Carlists are to be promptly suppressed, and slavery is to be abolished. Among other embarrassments in the accomplishment of this programme is a deficit in the Treasury of 28,000,000 reals—about $3,000,000 of our money.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the farm lands of California are generally deteriorating. During the last ten or fifteen years the crops have constantly been growing smaller. The trouble is attributable to a bad system of agriculture, and the failure to sow crops of a fertilizing character. The evil is widespread and serious, and, if not abated, will interfere with the progress and prosperity of the State.

THE Constitutional Convention yesterday laid on the table a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections and Suffrage to report a separate amendment to the Constitution *regulating* the sale of vinous, malt and fermented liquors, but *prohibiting* the sale of distilled spirituous liquors, except for medicinal and manufacturing purposes. The Convention evidently considers the Local Option law sufficient on this question.

CONCERNING the high prices of iron and its manufacture in England, the Sheffield *Telegraph* announces that leading steel houses in that city have received letters from the United States countermanding a large number of orders, for the reason that the goods can be made at lower prices at home. It seems that Pennsylvania is able to under bid England in a branch of manufacture wherein the mother country not long ago was without a rival.

THE settlement of bounties to colored soldiers, it is said, has been somewhat "irregular," inasmuch as a number of claims have been reported to the Treasury as paid, and so marked in the records of the Freedmen's Bureau, but the claimants never received the money. The Secretary of War wants the Attorney General to say who is responsible for this disagreeable state of affairs—General Howard or his disbursing officer, General Balloch. The Attorney General is considering the case.

LITTLE DELAWARE, despite her bad record in maintaining the semi-barbarous relic of flogging her prisoners, at least makes an effort to redeem herself in the good opinions of the outside world. While other celebrated peach growing sections promise to fall short during the coming season, Delaware sends out word that she will produce an increase of the delicious fruit. So that New Jersey and Delaware keep us supplied with luscious peaches, their other shortcomings may well be forgiven and forgotten.

THE reports received at the Bureau in Washington lead to the belief that the cereal crop for 1873 will be deficient—possibly not more than half as much as in 1872. The fruit crop promises well, but in the reports from the others, there is nothing but discouragement, and it is estimated that the present year will show a worse record in this respect than any year since the war. This is the news from Washington, but perhaps—and it is to be hoped so—the loss is somewhat exaggerated, or that further returns will show better.

THE Japanese will allow their officials to resign, but sometimes the permission is followed with a request that the officials indulge in "*Hari Kari*." This is the present trouble with the Ministers of Finance, who became alarmed at the large National debt, incurred by internal improvements, railroads and the like, and who have resigned. Their retirement, however, has not brought them peace, for they are ruffled with a fear that the Government will order them to go a little farther and resign all interest in subluinary affairs, by committing "*Hari Kari*."

SOME people are beginning to think that England is rather too demonstratively enthusiastic over the visit of a gentleman from Persia, who set aside twenty-five millions for pocket money for his trip, when his subjects were dying from starvation by thousands, and when his land was afflicted with one of the most terrible famines of ancient or modern times. The wails of the dying have hardly been hushed before the Imperial pleasure-seeker starts out on his jaunt, and people who have had a reputation for common sense are going almost crazy to do him honor.

BRAZIL has felt the impulses of the age, and under its influence is developing rapidly. It is a fruitful land that only needs the touch of modern enterprise to prove of value not only to its own people but to the rest of the world. And it seems that the age of improvement has reached it; general attention has been turned to railway enterprises, to telegraphic lines, to reforms in the political status of affairs, to the finances, and to popular education and the country is now flourishing with an unprecedented prosperity and has commenced a steady growth that is full of promise for the future.

ITALY seems to be in earnest in the work of reform. The bill for the suppression of all religious corporations has passed the Senate by a very decided vote, and the King's signature is only needed now to make it a law; and that will be affixed without delay. To a fair minded American this measure may seem like going to something of an extreme, but to an Italian who has felt the oppression of the Jesuitical and Papal orders, and who has been a sufferer from their interference with the religious liberty and the governmental stability of his country, it seems only one of clearest justice.

AN English letter from Geneva states that Pere Hyacinthe's Wednesday evening lectures are attended by audiences which number over 3,000 people. Already 1,300 people in that city have given in their adhesion to the new principles and the number bids fair to largely increase. This writer says: "No one can enter except by a ticket, and 3,000 are gratuitously distributed weekly to those who give their word of honor that they are Catholics, while 500 are given to Protestants. It is said that some have been sold for 30 francs or 40 francs each, but English residents tell me they have been unable to procure any for love or money."

WE see it stated, upon official information, that there are fifty thousand men in the United States engaged in mining for the precious metals, with a product of $30,000,000 per year, which is at the rate of $600 for each miner, or less than a dollar and a half for each working day of the year. The same men could earn more as common laborers, and skilled mechanics would earn much more. Mining is really not the profitable business it is supposed to be. It costs quite as much to produce a gold dollar as it does its equivalent in crop or wheat, and the man who throws by an agricultural occupation to engage in mining does a foolish thing.

THE friends of female education in London are sanguine that the entire course at the London University will soon be thrown open to the women. At the last Presentation Day, seven ladies were named as having passed the examination, and three of them carried off honors,—yet they had not been permitted to go through the whole course, and were consequently not accorded diplomas. Mr. Chancellor Lowe made a strong protest against this injustice, and the feeling was so strongly favorable, that it is thought the women will be allowed to go through the whole curriculum, and complete with men hereafter. The advocates of the cause, therefore, rejoice.

BISHOP THOMAS MORRIS, of the M. E. Church, at the tender age of seventy nine, became a bridegroom, and the Church not being in full sympathy with his hymeneal proclivities, gently expressed its displeasure by reducing his salary from $3,500 to $1,500 annually. At least that's the story, and the Bishop remonstrates in a "card" to one of the Church papers, which has awakened a pretty discussion. Without entering into any argument upon the propriety of the Bishop's matrimonial experiment, it will strike the candid reader that the course pursued is rather a petty way of rebuking a venerable and a vigilant watchman on the walls of the Methodist Zion.

MATTERS in Utah are in an unpleasant condition, and the people are looking to Congress for relief. They want juries, but under present circumstances cannot have them. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that only a Territorial Marshal could summon juries, and in accordance with the laws of the Territory. The Territorial Legislature accordingly elected a Marshal and then adjourned, and now the Courts have declared the act, under which the election was held, unconstitutional. Thus Utah is suffering from a practical suspension of law and must remain so until Congress arranges the difficulty.

THE people of the whole country will learn with deep regret of the serious and alarming illness of Mr. Vice President Wilson, who has succeeded in breaking down the fine physical constitution vouchsafed him by Providence, by means of excessive literary and mental work. He is but another instance of the fearful wear and tear the category of whose names embraces most of the more eminent statesmen, scholars, thinkers and talkers of the swift moving times in which we live. The nation boasts of but few men of Mr. Wilson's stamp, and his death would prove not only a great national loss to America, but to the cause of freedom, education and universal equality in all parts of the civilized world.

THE entire mass of testimony of Capt. Tyson and Sergeant Meyer, in the Polaris investigation, is confirmatory of the fact that the separation from the vessel was purely accidental. The testimony also goes to show that there was entire unanimity among the crew and officers in the desire to proceed northward, and the discipline on board the vessel was excellent. All were working in harmony in carrying provisions from the vessel, expecting she would be jammed and broken between the ice when she separated from the floe, and it was wholly an accidental occurrence, so far as the crew could know, that Buddington himself was not on the ice instead of on the vessel.

THE Constitutional Convention at last has approached something like fairness in regard to the libel law, and the new section adopted will meet with general favor among the newspaper fraternity. It simply allows the publication of matter proper for public investigation or information, when such publication is not through malice or negligence. In other words, facts, if told without sensationalism, and for a purpose, not of abuse, but as a matter proper for the public to know, will not make the publisher liable to conviction in a prosecution—the determination of the bearing of the law and the facts being left with the jury under the direction of the Court. This is a just concession to the Press, and under it no innocent party, through malice or any other cause, can be injured, while the Press is guaranteed some proper freedom.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON is buying up, whenever and wherever he can, such scattered or local archives of the Confederate Government as appear, upon examination, to afford useful evidence in repelling the false and exaggerated Southern claims, with which the courts and departments are flooded. The prices paid are reasonable, and the value received well assured before the transaction is closed. As the Government is the only customer for these archives, there is not much opportunity for inflation of prices. Though Congress and the Supreme Court between them may eventually eliminate all distinctions of political status during the late war between the States of the Union, the records of the Southern Government between 1862 and 1865, so far as they can be got together, will continue to be useful in throwing light upon fraud and exaggeration.

"OVER WORK" is the trouble with three leaders in three different departments of activity,—Emperor William among monarchs, Stewart, of New York, among merchants, and Gladstone in politics. Yet, suggestions for moderation fall unheeded upon thousands, who, in the wild and reckless race for wealth, or pleasure, or power, are wearing vitality out and rendering themselves unable to enjoy that which perhaps they may secure at the sacrifice of health. "Better to wear out than rust out" is an old maxim that contains some truth, but to avoid the rusting process, it is not necessary to run to the other extreme of a feverish, high pressure, wear and tear, abnormal activity, by which life is exhausted before half its real work is done. Many a man is now sleeping under a tombstone, who might have yet been living as a benefit and blessing to his fellow men, had moderation ruled his life.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says the suggestion that Christian nations should unite in restoring, as far as practicable, the city of Jerusalem, has an importance which concerns architecture, science, and history beyond all the other questions and enterprises that interest, or have interested, the civilized world. It is an object eminently worthy of individual attention, but claims also the consideration of all enlightened Governments. It should, indeed, be inaugurated by Governments. We should be gratified to see that of our own country taking the lead in developing all there is left of the grandeur and glories of Jerusalem. Such a movement, unlike that of the ancient Crusaders, would be both practical and feasible. The localities around Jerusalem, hallowed by the presence and footsteps of the Saviour, should not only be accurately identified, but, as far as possible, rendered attractive.

THE Worcester *Spy* has the following concerning the chief of the "salary-grabbers," who is attempting to force himself into the Massachusetts Gubernatorial chair, notwithstanding the fact that very few want him there: "The notion that everybody in Massachusetts must give his whole attention for five or six months to prevent a man whom the people don't want from electing himself Governor, may be accepted in other parts of the country, but it will not prevail to any great extent here at home. The fact is, that Gen. Butler's prospects are less favorable than they were two years ago. Many of those who were then his supporters are now undeceived as to his character, and permanently disaffected by his salary swindle; he will not this year have the temperance organization in his favor, and he has the burden of his previous defeat. We will not assume to predict the future, but we can assure all whom it may concern that Massachusetts is not prostrate at the feet of Gen. Butler."

QUITE a number of historical blunders have recently been exposed, the latest being that of Washington's ancestry. Every schoolboy has read that our Washington was a descendant (through his ancestor John Washington) of Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, England. A pedigree on this basis was made out in the old country, and was generally accepted in this, though we believe General Washington himself was always quite cautious about giving his assent to it. It is now shown conclusively that *the* John Washington who emigrated to Virginia was *not* the John Washington who was the son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave. This last John Washington was knighted in England, became Sir John Washington, married twice in England, did not emigrate, and lived and died in England. All this is made manifest through an investigation by Col. Lemuel Chester, an American genealogist. Of course it makes but little difference who were Washington's ancestors, except as to historical accuracy.

THE PARTY FIRST.

Some time since, we made some statements relative to the importance of superior nominations, at our coming State Convention, if we would succeed in electing our ticket. We have not singled out individuals, either for commendation or condemnation, preferring not to seem to dictate to the Convention, so far as specific names are concerned. There is yet time enough for an entire change of front, as regards talked of candidates. What is needed, is thorough discussion of party needs, and then of honest action on the part of the Convention in the light of those necessities. It may be, that men will be suggested at the last, whose names were not before mentioned, who will be deemed the most fitting candidates for the State offices that can possibly be selected. If delegates are of the right type, and are left free to take such action as shall seem best, all things considered, there is no good reason why we shall not have candidates of decided merit and ability, and such as will represent the better sentiment of the party.

We have insisted, and do insist, that the Republican party is superior to men; that the first consideration should be its honor and future welfare. This recognized, and naturally, the fittest representatives of its principles and character will be sought after. This is the more important, just now, because of the fact, that no general declaration of party principles can well be made. A few subjects, specific in their nature, may be embodied in a platform, prominent among which, will be the condemnation of back pay salary grabbers,—but these aside, and the most to be done will be the re-affirmation of the doctrines enunciated last year. This is the year in which *we must illustrate our principles*, by selecting good men to give them effect. To fail in this, is to be vitally weak; to succeed, will be to give strength and power to the party. Hence, the purity and honesty of Republicanism in this State, this year, will be interpreted, less by what is said by the State Convention, than what is done. A fine platform, with high-sounding, patriotic phrases, and corrupt nominations, will be a mockery and a delusion, and the people will resent the trifling that will thus be practiced. But pure and good nominations, even without a platform, will command popular confidence and support.

In previous years, there has been a more or less embittered fight, in advance of the meeting of the nominating Convention, over particular individuals, or the claims of rival sections. We are gratified that this is not the case this year. The GAZETTE, in opening the pending discussion, put the whole issue on high party grounds. It claimed that it was not a question of individuals, or of sections, but of party purity and honor. This is the shape we desire the issue to maintain. The idea of local claims, at such times as the present, is a fallacious one. To us it is a matter of small importance where the best man for either of the State offices to be filled happens to live; if he is found at the East, West, North or South, let us have him nominated. This spirit very generally animates the press of the State in the pending discussion. Says the Reading *Times and Dispatch*:

This is the off-year in politics, and parties during these years cannot, it is well known, be kept by the party leaders more strictly drawn. The love of office has its allurements and consequently the prospect of enjoying patronage has also its influence in determining the particular direction of the ballot in an element sufficiently large to carry the balance of power.

This is not so, however, in an election like the forthcoming one, where there is very little patronage to bestow, and where the interest in the success of the ticket is considerably diminished because there are no vital issues involved, and because of the general apathy which is always known to prevail in similar contests. It becomes all the more necessary, therefore, that the Republican State Convention which meets in August, shall place in nomination none but the best men—candidates who are above suspicion and who are entirely free from the entangling alliances of rings or cliques. This, as already said, seems to be the prevailing sentiment of the voters of Pennsylvania, whose wishes it would be disastrous to set aside in the Convention. Many other quotations might be made, of similar tenor. We submit that what is asked is reasonable and right. And if the people are gratified in their just demands, we will have, next October, as large a relative majority as we had, after the terrible struggle, of last year. The people will be delighted to honor the party, if it will commend itself, in all particulars, to their favorable regard.

It may seem a strange thing to say, but the Republican party has a strong claim on the honor of its leaders. It made many of them—in the sense of honor and prominence. Its pure principles and noble aim, commanded, from the very outset, the admiration and love of the pure. When Fremont was nominated in 1856, on a distinctively Republican platform, it was with pride and enthusiasm, that hundreds of thousands of the best men of the country rallied to his support. They knew they would be defeated. But their purest political convictions were embodied in the sentiments of the platform and Fremont was an ideal hero, and and thus they were proud to toil on, in the face of coming defeat, when all their convictions of right were gratified. Gentleman managers—there is latent in the hearts of the people, the same romantic love of Republicanism now as then. For years, the best element in the party, in this State, have been made to feel, that in some particular, their highest aspirations were not realized. Gratify them once and see what a noble triumph they will give.

THE MODOC TROUBLE.

It is surprising how completely our recent Modoc troubles have touched the Indian policy of the Government on every side; and with it, exposed the fallacy of our entire system of Indian treatment. The theory of our Government is—unwritten though it be—that the Indians, in virtue of their original possession of the soil, are entitled to a *quasi* independence, a property-hold, and in virtue of frequent removals, support. In a strictly theoretical and moral view of the case, this is honest and right. They were the original holders of the soil; the increase of the white population, the destruction of forests, and scattering of game, made it impossible for the Indians to secure a subsistence after their taste. Consequently, to reimburse their loss, they are made wards of the Government, and are supplied the food they had been accustomed to secure by hunting and fishing. Practically, this whole system is an absurdity, and the source of innumerable rascalities and outrages. The same theoretical reasoning which leads the Government to bestow food on Indians, and keeps them in laziness and savagery, should prompt it to feed the Freedmen. They were brought or born here slaves; as such they were dependent on the bounty of their masters; the Government took them from their masters—should it not feed them? It did what was sensible and practical. It supported them, so far as was needful, till they could become self supporting, then made them citizens, and bade them care for themselves. Had such a policy been adopted toward the Indians they would to day be diffused among the population of the country, their tribal relations generally broken up, and they civilized and self supporting.

Apply this to the Modocs. We must admit, if we recognize the right of Indians to a property possession, that they have some privileges of choice. When it was proposed to remove them from their Jule Lake reservation, they objected. When urged, they became stubborn and vindictive, killing several whites. When an attempt was made to forcibly remove them, they entered the lava beds and defied the Government. Out of all this comes the opinion of Attorney General Williams, that they must be court marshaled for having gone outside the rules of civilized warfare. It is a ridiculous decision, but logical. If these people have treaty rights, they have the power to declare war, and to be treated under all the rules of war. But how ridiculous the position of the Government! Three hundred Modocs, who are governed by the instinct of savages, and most of whom know nothing of law, and to whom the form of a trial is an unmeaning farce, are actually placed on a par with a powerful civilized nation, having a clear idea of the fundamental laws which govern nations! The truth is, were Attorney General Williams' theory fully carried out, all but two or three Modocs might escape all punishment.

General Davis takes, if correctly reported, a sensible view of the case, and the reported sensitiveness of the Government shows that it feels the force of his direct and sensible utterances. He proposes to treat the Indians as Indians. Throwing aside all abstract questions, he sees that certain of them are guilty of murder—they know it and do not deny their guilt. He simply proposed to explain their guilt, and hang them. This is a short, just, sensible operation, which they thoroughly understand. It proceeds, it is true, on an entirely different theory of treatment—that of laying aside all property questions, and treating such Indians as take the war path as outlaws, undeserving favor or mercy. We believe the country will generally approve of this policy.

All this does not touch, at all, the Peace Policy of the President. That is another and entirely different affair, and might be continued, were the general theory of Indian management entirely changed. The design of the Peace Commission, as we understand it, is to elevate and improve the Indians. Their first step in this direction was to secure the honest fulfillment of contracts, chiefly in order that the Indians might be better satisfied, and hence more peaceable. It was hoped, that when confidence in the Government were cultivated, they might be trained to agriculture, civilized, and fitted to become citizens. This is the ultimate aim of the Peace Commission. Hence its work is more of a missionary than a political character. Political results will be achieved, but my means of what may be termed moral influences. Its control over contracts for Indian supplies is chiefly for a moral end,—to prevent cheating and consequent ill-will. Thus, whether the Government adopt the policy of treating Indians as it did the freedmen, by demanding that they become self-supporting within a given time, and at all times peaceful and obedient to the laws, or whether it continue on in its present course, the Peace Commission has its work all the same. But this Modoc difficulty points out the absurdity of this tribal policy. It recognizes a nation within a nation. The sooner all this is abrogated the better,—and if the Modoc muddle shall result in a reformation in this particular, it will be well.

THE ELEVATION OF WOMAN.

The agitation of Woman Suffrage, as the great question underlying the elevation of woman in society and in business advantages, has, in our judgment, obscured what ought to be the real issue involved. It is a debatable question whether the conferment of suffrage would contribute to the general elevation of woman. Its advocates, of course, claim that suffrage is the philosopher's stone—the touch of which will transmute the dross of abuse, disfavor, and limited privilege into the gold of enlarged opportunity and respectful regard. We readily admit that much shrewd and pertinent argument is used to enforce this proposition—yet we are constrained to believe that much preliminary work may be successfully done in behalf of woman's elevation before the suffrage issue need be seriously discussed. In saying this, we neither affirm nor deny the correctness of the proposition above alluded to, but simply mean that it is, for the present, impracticable, and that, consequently, other forms of effort had better be given the precedence.

It is, possibly, hardly worth the time necessary, to discuss why there is so much popular prejudice against, or rather indifference to, woman suffrage. The fact cannot be disputed successfully. There is a prevalent impression, among women as well as men, that the domestic duties belong peculiarly to women, and that there is something about politics,—its intriguery, roughness, drinking, smoking and profanity, that make it particularly unsuitable for the commingling of women. Grant that women can elevate and improve the tone of political morals, and it still is true that there are hundreds of thousands, who would shrink from having wives and mothers go through the filth, in order to perform the work of purification. But all that is claimed, in this particular is not so readily granted. It is instanced that when women fall from virtue, they are shameless as compared with men. Their abandonment of all pretence to virtue, is apt to be open, brazen, notorious. Consequently, it is argued, if women should, in place of reforming political morals, become tainted with the prevalent immorality,—if they should, as a majority, turn toward vice rather than virtue,—the result would be particularly disastrous.

But politics aside—and there is still room for labor in behalf of the elevation of women in point of intelligence, and opportunity in life. The great need of the age, is to provide for the intellectual betterment of *married* women. As a rule, we incline to think, young girls have about as good educational opportunities as do young men. Parents, in providing for the education of their children, do not usually make any discrimination, as regards sex. The exceptions to the rule are when the sons are educated for a profession. But it is very general for young ladies to be well instructed in the solid branches of study, and to be fairly furnished with instruction in what are called the ornamental branches. But once married, and the tendency in this country is for them to devote themselves to domestic duties—and soon burdened with the care of families, they lose taste for intellectual pursuits, and even abandon social visitations, and out door exercise, and sink, in consequence, into physical and mental decay.

It has been often remarked that while, in certain cases, a man and wife were apparently well mated, in point of intelligence and culture, after a decade of years, the husband has apparently outgrown the wife in these respects. The reason is clear and palpable. While the wife has been weakened by the sedentary character of her life, borne down with children, and blunted by the eternal sameness of her round of avocations, the husband has been continually active in an ever changing sphere of life, and by virtue of his contact with the fresh faces and minds, has been growing and brightening. Hence he seems more intelligent, in mind, has more polish of manners, and appears, in many ways, to better advantage than his wife. Nasby, in his poem and lecture, "Hannah Jane," gives an extreme representation of what is a very general fact. We doubt whether it is very generally true that men are willing to oppress their wives with labor and poverty, in order to gain a selfish prominence, but that women are thoughtlessly permitted to suffer and retrograde and sink, is, we believe, too generally true.

We do not invite attention to this subject so much with the view of suggesting a method of reform, as to call the attention of the reformers to two very important points: 1. That while what we state above continues to be true, they cannot expect the married women of the country to greatly aid them in their enterprises. It is significant that few married women, having families, are active suffrage agitators. 2. That here is an opportunity for real, practical reform, which once effected, will of itself promote suffrage. We do not believe there is, at this time, in the country, much hostility to suffrage. Men and women are alike indifferent to it,—the men because it is not their question; the women because of the burdens they now sustain. Do not our suffrage ladies think they will promote their cause more by elevating the married women of their country from their depressed condition? We do.

OUR IMPORTATIONS.

One of the ideas on which protection is based is, that by levying duties on articles that come in competition with American productions or manufactures of the same nature, we encourage, and even enforce home production and manufactures. This country has a climate and soil, so diversified, and minerals in such variety and abundance, that there is little produced or manufactured abroad that cannot be as well and cheaply produced here. And even if for a score of years, or even for half a century, some inconvenience be suffered, because of the measures employed to compel certain forms of development, it is contended that at last the entire country will be permanently benefited. This is not a theory, simply. This was precisely the policy of Great Britain during her long period of struggle to establish her own manufactures. Her colonies were absolutely prohibited from manufacturing iron, and tariffs were established that utterly prohibited the importation of iron, pending the establishment of home manufactures. The policy was wise. It forced home development, while it protected it, and once the advantage of position secured, and she threw open her ports, traded with, and made herself the money autocrat of the world.

Our growth will be slow, because the policy of protection is not fully maintained. This is amply proven by the extent and kinds of importation annually received from foreign countries. Our imports for 1872 aggregated $677,144,579 in gold—over $87,000,000 more than in 1871. Of this large importation, one-fifth came in free, and four-fifths paid duties. An analysis of articles entering into this importation from abroad will show that most of what we purchase from others might be produced by ourselves. More than one-half of our imports—some $350,000,000—was composed of sugar and molasses, coffee, cotton, woolen and silk goods, and of iron and steel and manufactures thereof. The heaviest importation was of sugar and molasses and their manufactures. The value of these articles was over ninety millions of dollars, this being nearly one-seventh of the entire trade. The second was wool and woolens, of which we imported nearly eighty-two millions. Iron and steel were third in the list, England and Germany sending us nearly sixty-two millions. The fourth article was coffee, of which we got forty-two millions; the fifth cotton goods, thirty-six millions, and the sixth silk goods, thirty-five and a half millions. These six classes of articles made up more than one half the import trade of last year.

Not to go too much into details, we mention a few other articles, which were imported in large quantities: Thus of tea during 1872, we imported over twenty four and a half millions; of hides and leather, twenty-eight millions; of flax and linen goods, nearly twenty-three millions, and of gold and silver, over twenty-one millions. Nearly eleven millions of chemicals also came in, exclusive of a large amount of acids, salt and similar goods that are separately classified. Of foreign fruits we consumed ten and a half millions of dollars' worth; of tin, over seventeen millions, and of foreign woods and furniture, eleven millions. There were nine million dollars worth of foreign wines imported, and a little more than that amount of Cuban tobacco and cigars. We got nearly ten millions' worth of breadstuffs. Of foreign crockery, nearly six millions came in, and nearly seven millions of foreign glass. We also took over seven millions of India rubber, whilst the growth of our silk factories is attested by an importation of nearly seven million dollars' worth of "raw silk."

If our readers will be at the pains to carefully notice this list of importations, they will see that there are but few articles that cannot be produced in ample quantities in this country. Tea is an article that will require time and care to domesticate, and may be excepted from the list of producable articles; and yet, there are those who contend that we have the soil and climate necessary to its production. Those who are fond of the weed, also claim that Cuban tobacco and cigars are possessed of qualities that cannot be developed in this country. We have not the detailed list of chemicals imported, but possibly there are some chemicals that we cannot supply, at least, in the quantity, and of the quality desired.

But these items aside, and this country is amply prepared to supply all else needed, so far as included in the above mentioned list. The truth is, we are not careful to raise articles of necessity, and which would command a good price in the home market. We saw it stated, recently, that Chicago, located on the border of the fertile prairies, capable of producing in abundance, any kind of garden vegetables and fruit, actually imported asparagus, peas, and canned fruits in the season for natural fruit. Whether this particular statement is true or false, it illustrates a very common fact,—that we import, to a large extent, what we might as readily produce. And the fact that we do this is an argument in behalf of protection that cannot be gainsaid. We would be glad as regards some of these, if the word compulsion were substituted for protection,—and a tariff levied on certain articles that would *compel* their production here. The great need of the times, for the people here, is that they be induced to ascertain and develop the resources of the country. This done, and in ten years we could be independent of the world.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE report is current in Virginia that Alexander Rives, of the United States Court, is likely to succeed Chief Justice Chase.

THE Washington *Chronicle* denies that Speaker Blaine has purchased an interest in that newspaper with the view to a candidacy for the Presidency.

KANSAS seems to have a superabundance of the stuff Senators are made of. Among the many candidates mentioned for Caldwell's vacant seat are Gov. Osborne, Judge Lowe, I. S. Kalloch, James M. Harvey, Lieut. Gov. Stover, Sidney Clark, and James H. Snoddy.

THE Meadville *Journal* is requested to say that there is no ground for the rumor that A. B. Richmond is not a *bona fide* candidate for the State Senate. On the contrary it says "we are authorized to announce that he will put forth his best efforts to secure the nomination."

THE Democrats of Butler county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. J. S. Lusk; Sheriff, William S. Ziegler, Esq.; Treasurer, Lewis Roth, Esq.; County Commissioner, John Whitmire, Esq.; Jury Commissioner, John M. McCandless, Esq.; Auditor, John Martin.

THE Republicans of Washington county have put the following ticket into the field: Assembly, Jonathan Allison; Treasurer, J. C. French; Sheriff, David Hart; Commissioner, Alexander McCleery; Jury Commissioner, W. H. Grable; Director of Poor, Ralph Vankirk; Auditor, D. L. Howell.

THE debt of North Carolina now amounts to more than $31,000,000. The question of paying it has been repeatedly ignored by the State Legislature, and now a most summary way of disposing of it is suggested. Mr. W. A. Smith, Congressman elect from the Raleigh district, has published a letter favoring its absolute repudiation.

A WASHINGTON letter-writer observes that Attorney General Williams owes whatever he is politically and office lily to his energetic and clever wife, who has no equal among her own sex and no superior among the other as a working, every-day politician. She knows better than half the veterans in Congress how to manage a delicate piece of legislation, and that is known by everybody in the lobby to be a complex affair.

AT the Washington County Republican Convention, on Monday last, the following ticket was nominated: Assembly—Jonathan Allison, Charliers; Treasurer—Capt. J. C. French, Morris; Commissioner—A. M. McCleery, West Bailey; Sheriff—David Hart, Canonsburg; Jury Commissioner—W. H. Grable, Beallsville; Auditor—D. L. Howell, Bentleysville; Director Poor—R. Vankirk, West Bethany; Legislative Conference—Dr. J. W. Alexander, William Kidd, John Hall; Delegates to State Convention—Hon. Demas Letherman, Hon. J. H. Vankirk, Capt. Jos. D'V. Hazzard.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Polaris Investigation.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE TESTIMONY.

Captain Hall's Death the Result of Natural Causes.

THE SLEDGE JOURNEY.

A River, Lake and Large Inlet Discovered.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1873.

The Polaris Investigation.

Secretary Robeson has sent to the President his report in full of the investigation of the Polaris matter, in which he says that the statements of all persons rescued who could speak or understand English, except that of the wife of Hans Christian, were taken down, and are now, together with the diaries kept by some of the party on the ice and a diary of the Polaris, the latter kept in German by Hermann Searonz, one of the seamen remaining on board and picked up on the ice after the separation, from the ship, being rapidly printed, the bulk of them being already in type.

Secretary Robeson says it must be clearly understood that in permitting this publication the Department neither make nor declare any judgment against Buddington, who has had no opportunity of defense or explanation. The facts show that though he was perhaps wanting in enthusiasm for the grand objects of the expedition, and at times grossly lax in discipline, and though he differed in judgment as to the possibility, safety and propriety of taking the ship further north, yet he is an experienced and careful navigator and a man not addicted to liquor, of which none remained on board at the time of the separation, and a safe and competent commander.

The Secretary then gives the details already made public, of measures taken by him to send the steamers Juniata and Tigress to the relief, if possible, of the Polaris and the remainder of her crew. The Tigress he proposes to purchase and strengthen for the service required in the search in the Arctic regions. Captain Tyson, Esquimaux Joe and all the rescued seamen will accompany the expedition, being anxious to rescue their comrades and bring out their old ship.

The following is the result of the investigation and examination of Capt. Tyson, Frederick Meyer, Esquimaux Joe and others of the rescued crew: At midnight on the 3d of September, 1871, Capt. Hall landed with a boat on the east shore of Polaris Bay, and in the name of God and the President of the United States raised the American flag on the land he had discovered. On one occasion, while beset in Robeson Straits, the Polaris seemed to be in such danger of being crushed that provisions were placed on the ice and measures taken to be in readiness for leaving her, but she happily escaped without injury. Immediately after securing his winter quarters, Captain Hall made preparations for a sledge journey northwards, and other work was commenced by landing and setting up an observatory, getting seien tific observations under way, surveying the harbor, clearing up the ship, and making snug for the winter.

On the 10th of October Capt. Hall left the

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 86½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 89.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

THE Allegheny *Evening Mail*, a new and sprightly Republican journal, has made its appearance in Allegheny. It ought to succeed.

THE Khedive of Egypt is to furnish the Sultan of Turkey 150,000 troops in the event of his territory being invaded. This may possibly explain the privilege accorded the Khedive to manage his own affairs in his own way.

THE Shah of Persia is receiving every attention from royalty in England. A grand naval display, embracing the entire channel fleet, which includes some of the heaviest ironclads, and seagoing vessels of the navy, was given in his honor at Portsmouth. The intelligence displayed by the Shah, in his intercourse with those he meets, indicates that he is a man of greater ability than oriental monarchs are usually credited with possessing.

THE State Senate in New York has, it is claimed, been practically abolished by its own stupidity. When the work of the Constitutional Commission was submitted to the Legislature, it undertook to revise it by eliminating from it some of its most salutary provisions. In renumbering the sections they made that for the Assembly a substitute for the present section relative to the Senate, thus eliminating the latter body from the Constitution entirely. The question now is, how shall the omission be remedied?

THERE have been so many reports of mismanagement and misappropriation connected with Howard University, which have subsequently been satisfactorily explained, that we are loth to credit those now in circulation. The report now is, that the institution, while professedly free from debt, is actually involved to the extent of $140,000. Also, that General Howard was recently the recipient of a handsome present of back pay. Once for all, the affairs of that institution should be satisfactorily cleared up.

THE *Post* is ever on the alert to denounce one phase of the salary grab. "A radical Congress enacted it, and a radical President signed the bill." To all which may be added that so far as we know nearly every democrat in Congress voted for, and all of them took the money provided by the law. And we may further add that the Republican press and conventions have denounced the steal, and demand a repeal of the law. The *Post* unconsciously illustrates the homely simile of the pot calling the kettle black.

THE imminent danger of the speedy death of the Emperor William, makes it probable that the time for calling the Prince Imperial to the Regency, preparatory to his coronation as Emperor of Germany, is near at hand. Fortunately, he is backed by a reputation that will at once give him prestige, when he assumes executive power. His military career has been particularly brilliant. He is reputed to have sown his wild oats, and to be settled to methodical ways of life. His success in other departments of effort, and his amiable character, lead to the belief that he will be a progressive, popular Emperor.

THERE seems to be a very remarkable sensitiveness, on the part of the Spanish Ministry, the slightest unfavorable indications from the Cortes being followed by resignations. A few days since, on motion of Castellar, a vote of confidence was tendered the Ministry; but this was followed by the conferment of power on the President to organize a new Ministry in the event of a crisis. Immediately a crisis was precipitated—the entire Ministry resigning. So long as this condition of things continues, it will be difficult to establish a permanent government in Spain. We hope for better things, however, as they become more accustomed to the freedom of the Republic.

THE Philadelphia Republican primaries were held yesterday, the voting being on the Crawford sytem. This will give the people a good opportunity to secure such delegates as will fairly represent them in Convention. We judge, from the tone of the press, including those that were rampant Liberals last year, that Judge Paxson will be the choice, probably of the entire delegation for Supreme Judge. As regards local nominations, Speaker Elliott will quite certainly have a large majority on the Sheriffalty, and will easily make the office. The election yesterday practically fixes the character of the Philadelphia delegation to the State Convention. A few more than half the entire number of delegates may now be said to be selected.

THE EXCITEMENT at the West over the farmers' grange, and the rate of freights, continues, with a possibility that the subject may be carried into the Courts. The railroads seek to advance their freight rates, and the people contest. There is danger that the difficulty may degenerate into a mere squabble—the granges, on the one hand, seeking to cripple the railroads, and these in return, striving to annoy the granges. Thus will defined principles may be lost sight of, and evil rather than good come of the agitation. This ought not to be. There is medium ground, and here all parties may come together, and having defined what is just to all, settle the question on the basis thus reached. A mere fight, for the gratification of mutual ill-will, can only work evil to both the parties at issue.

WE are evidently not at the end of the Vienna scandal. The friends of the displaced commissioners are determined, now that Secretary Fish will not publish the evidence, to secure an investigation by Congress. As several members of Congress are included in the list of friends, we judge the investigation will be secured. The course of Secretary Fish has not been as prudent as might be desired. The incriminated parties are American citizens, and, however guilty they may be, the people feel that they should have been fairly and openly tried, and properly removed. If all this was done, we have no information of the fact. It is claimed that the trials were mainly secret, the evidence *ex parte*, no opportunity being given to rebut it, and that thus the entire proceeding was partizan and unfair. So long as the people are kept in ignorance of these proceedings, they will put an unfavorable construction on the silence of the Secretary of State. Better let the facts come out.

THE trial of Stokes is deferred for some months. In the meantime we are treated to a fresh batch of evidence, that will be produced at the forthcoming trial, and which will, it is claimed, clear him of legal guilt. The girl who picked up the pistol at the Grand Central, and a clergymen, who heard Stokes say in a street car, that he dare not go out at night, for fear of assassination, comprise the new list of witnesses. He must be a beautiful clergyman, who, having such testimony to give, could not be induced to come forward with it before. With a jury not made up of such mercurial element as New York so readily supplies, such evidence would amount to little. But the spasm of virtue in New York, that promised the punishment of crime seems to have passed away, and if Stokes is not absolutely cleared, the probabilities are that he will escape the gallows.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

We are much gratified that the vote adjourning the Convention for the summer was reconsidered, as there are many reasons why the work committed to it should be completed at once. It is well advanced, many of the articles having passed second reading and are now in the hands of the Committee on Revision, who revise them, so that in verbiage and harmony of sentiment they shall be all that is necessary, and yet embody the action of the Convention. Thus the only remaining work for the Convention is to scrutinize the verbiage of the several articles—the ideas and principles being, presumably, already finally agreed upon.

The efforts made to guard against fraudulent voting are practical and sensible. Every voter must be a citizen of the United States at least thirty days before voting, and he must reside in his election district thirty days to entitle him to a vote. These two items are aimed at naturalization frauds, of the coffee-pot order, and the colonization of voters. Under the present system, admitting of naturalizations up to the very day of election, there is little chance to watch against, or to investigate frauds. The extension of the term of district residence from ten to thirty days will quite effectually do away with colonization. The numbering of ballots, to correspond with the number of the name of a voter, as recorded on the poll books, we deem of little advantage. If a man wishes to fraudulently represent a name, he will first be careful to ascertain that the individual he proposes to personate has not voted. This he can do under the present system, and vote the name and number. There is no advantage in this, further than to identify the political character of the vote of a given person. The Inspectors of Elections are given a vote, in case of a dispute as to the legality of a given vote. Probably the most important change made is that which provides for the trial by courts of law, of contested elections, where members of either branch of the Legislature are concerned. Provision is made for the trial of cases where seats in the Electoral College are contested.

Among the legislative changes are the following: The tenure of office of Senators is changed from three years to four, while that of the members of the House is changed from one to two years. The sessions of the body have also been made biennial, and the construction of the Senate limited to fifty members, and that of the House to one hundred and fifty members. In the article on legislation all power to pass special bills has been taken away; also, all appropriations made to charitable or educational associations, which the State has not absolute control of, have been rendered illegal, except upon a two-third vote. Appropriations to sectarian institutions have been prevented absolutely. The only other article of general interest gone through with on second reading is that on the Executive.

In this, the term of the Governor is extended to four years, and he, with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, constitute a Court of Pardons. The office of Lieutenant Governor is created. He will preside over the Senate, and in case of a tie, will have a casting vote. The office of Surveyor General will be merged in that of Secretary of Internal Affairs. This officer will have in addition to the duties now performed by the Surveyor General, control over the industrial, manufacturing and charitable interests of the State. These are all the articles that have yet passed the Convention on second reading.

If we may judge of the tendency of the Convention as to what remains to be considered, by its course on what has been already passed upon, we can estimate very closely the character of the articles to be passed on second reading. There will not be any essential change in the judicial system of the State. Scarcely anything more in this regard will be done except to increase the number of the Judges, their salary, and their tenure of office. This latter will cause a declaration of inelegibility to hold an office a second term, especially as to the Supreme Court. After they have arrived at a certain age they will be allowed a pension. Also, all functions not purely judicial will be taken away from the Judges, such as the appointment of commissions, &c. The article on cities and city charters contains a restriction against inearring a debt of more than 2½ per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate within the limits of the indebted city. The creation of a sinking fund is also compelled. The exemption of property from taxation is prohibited, except in such cases as are exempted by general law. The railroad article is quite rigid. The free railroad law is retained, discrimination in freight charges forbidden, and the formation of freight companies of railroad officials, and mining coal by railroad companies, are forbidden. Street railroads are not to be laid without the consent of the local authorities. These items, it is thought, may all be passed upon, the work revised in committee, and an adjournment reached by the middle of July.

POLITICAL.

IT seems queer to read that a colored man is a candidate for the Kentucky Legislature.

KENTUCKY elects a Legislature in August. There is a general sentiment in favor of a Constitutional Convention in the State.

ACCORDING to the Kansas newspapers, one of the Congressmen from that State drew, last session, under the head of "stationery," between two and one-quarter tons of sugar and twenty-four boxes of lemons.

RUNKENBOLD, of the Salem *Republican*, has been nominated by the Republicans of Columbiana county, Ohio, for State Senator, and Halloway, of the Columbiana *Register*, is the Republican candidate for Representative.

THE Boston *Transcript* asks: "What opponent of the 'peculiar institution' ever expected to live to read that Henry A. Wise had declared to Virginians that slavery had been a blight upon Southern industry and prosperity?"

English Farming and American.

In an address to the farmers of New Jersey, the other day, the orator of the occasion alluded to the fact that in England, in less than a century, the production of wheat had risen from 16,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. This enormous increase he attributes to systematic attention to all the requirements of good farming; to the skill and exactness with which all the operations are performed; to the careful selection of the best varieties of seed, and to the extensive and good use of their barn-yard manure. Nothing is left to casualty or chance. No expectations are indulged in that an unusually favorable season will atone for shortcomings or neglect. He alluded to the business like liberality of the English farmers in restoring to the earth, by means of purchased manures, the elements of fertility exhausted by cultivation, and stated that in 1837, the first year in which bones came into general use as a fertilizer, the foreign bones imported and used at the custom house at $1,500,000, since which time it is estimated that the amount paid for imported bones alone amounts to $150,000,000.

The Epidemic.

The cholera or cholera morbus, or the "prevailing disease," or whatever euphemism one may choose to apply to it, has occupied a considerable portion of the telegraphic dispatches. To one fact as developed by the dispatches it calls special attention, as having a practical importance. Whenever the circumstances attending mere attacks of the disease or actual deaths, have been detailed, it appears either that the locality of the disease was filthy and miasmatic, or the victims had been guilty of gross imprudence in diet, or exposure, or both together, or the disease had been suffered to run for a considerable time before the services of a physician were called in. There are exceptions to this statement, but we believe that it will hold good in nine-tenths of the cases of the disease, whatever it may be. The chances seem to be very largely in favor of either the exemption or recovery of those who are ordinarily prudent in habit and diet, and who, when attacked, at once call in good medical aid.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE working population of the United States is estimated at 13,000,000—one third of the population.

THROUGH trains to Hannibal over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad commenced running on Monday.

THE Boston Fire Department is to be increased by four first class steam fire engines, one truck and several hose carriages.

CALVES are dying of some new disease in Kansas. They commence bawling and turning round, and drop dead in a few minutes.

IT is stated that there are twenty-seven steamers in China waters waiting to bring Chinese to the number of 20,000 to California.

THE Mobile *Register* recommends any man who believes that advertisements in newspapers are not read, to advertise that he wants to buy a dog.

MORRIS and Monroe, the two men implicated in an attempt to rob the Peoples' Bank at Chillicothe, Mo., last Friday night, have been arrested.

IT is said that it has already cost Stokes $150 000 to keep the rope from choking him, should his money give out, what will his neck be worth?

IN Italy there are now published 1,120 journals and periodicals, of which 1,098 appear in Italian, fourteen in French, six in English, and two in German.

A MISSOURI girl washed all day, made a supper of twelve hard boiled eggs, and then danced all night. It is mentioned that her funeral procession was nearly a mile long.

THERE is a pretty hot feud going on in England just now in low church circles. Lord Shaftsbury has given great offence by his recent remarks that he found no two clergymen holding the same opinions.

THE imperial postage stamps are still used by France; but they are to be changed when the people have concluded, if they ever should conclude, what form of Government they want. It certainly would not be wise to alter them at present.

THE Society of the Army of the Cumberland will meet in September at Pittsburgh, to expedite the completion of the equestrian statue of Major General George H. Thomas. The statue is to be erected in Washington, and eighty-eight condemned cannons will be melted down for it.

OLD MRS. Cotton, of Norfolk, Va., is the proprietor of a venerable mule that has been an inveterate chewer of tobacco for many years. Whenever he becomes obstinate, as mules occasionally do, it is only necessary to give him a chew when he becomes perfectly kind and gentle.

THE rage for the "de" termination to girls' names has come to a disastrous conclusion in one Georgia family. A farmer named Ake christened his eldest girl Belle. She had some cards printed in the fashion, and—well, after looking at the result she concluded Belle was pretty enough for her.

WOMEN are distinguishing themselves as biographers. Miss Taylor recently published Buckle's Life; Mrs. Grote has just published an admirable sketch of the Life of the Historian of Greece, and the best account we have of Montalembert is from the pen of Mrs. Oliphant the author of Irving's Life.

THE members of the Metropolitan Board of Works in London recently got themselves into a pecuniary scrape. At the late Thanksgiving at St. Paul's they spent £4,000 in providing accommodation for themselves and their friends. Now the expenditure is declared illegal and each member must pay £150.

FOREST fires are raging fiercely in Northern Michigan, and fears are expressed that the terrible experiences of October, 1871, may be repeated. Fires are also burning in the woods in Central Pennsylvania and Northern New York, and already many thousand acres of valuable timber have been destroyed.

A FONDA (New York) schoolmaster, who severely dogged an arenin for swapping a bogus cent for a brass watch chain, during school hours, last winter, and who was sued by the aggrieved parents of the lad, has just won the suit. But he had to pay his lawyer one hundred and fifty dollars, and he has gone to farming.

MARYLAND elects a Legislature this year, and the Legislature elects a United States Senator. It was figured up by the Baltimore *American*, after the Presidential election, that although the popular majority of the State was against the Republicans, the vote, as then cast, would have given the Republicans the Legislature.

MEXICO is not one of the ungrateful republics. She has voted $50,000 for a monument to the late President Juarez. The national flag is to be run up every time his birthday comes round, and each of his daughters has been voted a pension of $3 000 while single, and $1,500 after marriage. The best biographer of Juarez will be rewarded with $2,000.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, of whose safety assurance was given about a month ago, has been heard from by a letter written in February and received at Khartoum, in Egypt, April 30. He reports himself and his noble wife to be in excellent health; the 1,500 soldiers put under his command by the Khedive have been reinforced by several hundred others, and he will push on immediately to the Albert Nyanza.

A WESTERN editor thus begins a description of the scenes of his happy boyhood: "It was one of those magnificent Maine farms with a solid granite foundation, slate roof, and ornamented with young mountains two or three rods apart. Spruce gum was our only sure crop, and we used to raise a few of the large red horse potatoes common to New England soil. These potatoes, with codfish, are the staple commodities on the coast of Maine."

MEXICO has not been as successful as Prussia in repressing the disturbances that would naturally follow the expulsion of the Jesuits. In Oriziba the Protestant Bishop has been compelled to flee for his life from the infuriated Catholics, in another town a riot has occurred, and throughout the country the Protestant Clergy are in a condition as precarious that the present Ministry is summoned by the press to take measures for their protection or to retire in favor of one that will do so.

FEW people are aware of the great convenience to the public of the money-order office. Among the most recent of all postal improvements, it is the only one that pays a profit to the treasury. The patent office is self supporting, but the money-order office nets an annual profit of over $100,000. It has been in existence only eight years, but it transmits $50,000,000 per year, in sums averaging about $18 each. These sums are sent all over the world, and in a manner which ensures perfect safety.

AUSTRALIA continues to do an immense business in preserving meat. One house in Melbourne puts two tons of meat daily in two pound cans, and in March, when pasture was abundant, and the sheep and meat cattle were dear, a preserving company bought fresh kangaroos at the rate of one cent per pound, and paid from twelve to fourteen cents per pair for rabbits. Their meat brings eighteen cents in the can, at wholesale. Another company preserved 68,000 sheep and 800 oxen in six months.

A VISITOR at the opera in Vienna writes: "The ladies will be interested in knowing that an entire new mode of dressing the hair is in vogue here, and that there seems to be very little false hair used. The hair seems to be frizzed all over, and the back hair confined in a invisible net, while the front stands out in crimped confusion. On the top of the head a bow of ribbon is worn, similar to a gentleman's necktie, with short fringed ends. All ear rings are infinitesimally small, and mostly of diamonds and pearls."

IT is said that Byron had a passion for the name of Mary; and it seems as if the Queen of England had a liking for the letter A; for of all her children, every one, save one, has one name commencing with that letter, and some have more. Here they are:—Alexandria Victoria, the Queen herself; Albert, the deceased Prince Consort; Adelaide, Princess Royal; Albert, Prince of Wales; Alice, second daughter; Alfred, second son; Augusta, third daughter; Alberta, fourth daughter; Arthur, third son; Albert, fourth son; Beatrice, fifth daughter.

A SPECIAL dispatch from New Orleans says: "Considerable excitement has been created in political circles by the action of the original Radical Republican Club, of this city, in having adopted resolutions denouncing certain appointments in the First New Orleans District as having been made of men who were imported expressly for that purpose from Washington City, and the Governor to appoint instead home Republicans. The resolutions also recite that they look with deep suspicion on the new party movement, and assert that it is a move of the Democracy to decoy Republicans into their political power."

GREAT WATER-COURSES are said to be the avenues along which the cholera travels from one part of the country to another. fact has been proved in both Asia and Europe. No sooner does this pestilence make its appearance at one point on a stream than its ravages extend to other places along the same body of water, and in this manner the poison is spread until the whole country is affected. The disease very prevalent in the South, supposed by many to be asiatic cholera, exhibits this characteristic. From Memphis it journeyed to Nashville and Cincinnati. From Cincinnati other watercourses invite its progress East.

A BOAT formed entirely of newspapers is the last aquatic novelty. It floats well, because principally made of the light and airy "Transcript," but we tremble to think what might happen if it should be constructed of some heavier sheets we wot of. Their double leaded columns show such an affinity in sinking on land, that they would go plump to the bottom in the water. The only consolation to the persons who should go down with them would be that they would be quite certain to keep dry by holding on to the leaders; though in such a selection might be a short-lived selection of the sailor, who, when the ship was sinking, clung to the anchor, because it was the emblem of hope.—*Boston Globe.*

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Warehouses and Mill Trucks. Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
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Several Cases Best Makes and Styles of Prints.
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Light and Dark Prints, good styles.
6¼c.,
Another Lot of Choice Dark Fast Color Prints.
25c.,
One Case Black Satin Stripe Grenadines, worth $1 1-2c.
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Black Silks, a most unusual bargain.
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Great Bargains in Japanese Silks.

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With a full assortment of popular
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No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street
ap2:28

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WM. SEMPLE
LACE GOODS.
Lace Points, Capes and Scarfs in great variety.
Dolmans and Ortolans.
SUMMER SHAWLS,
In good assortment and very cheap. Real Shetland Shawls at $1.00.
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
In Woolen, Linen and Cotton Fabrics, very cheap.
Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Casing, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Toweling, Crash, &c.
Notions and Fancy Goods.
An immense Stock at our usual popular prices.
CORSETS.
All sizes, 37½c.
Our Stock of every kind of goods is unusually large, and newly supplied at the lowest and greatly reduced rates.

INSURANCE.
SOUTH SIDE
Fire Ins. Co.
2633 CARSON ST.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize as at liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
R. B. BROWN, President,
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DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown,	John Nusser,
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Fred. Schulte,	Geo. Geyer,
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Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorporated April, 1848.
CAPITAL, - - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Jr. Miller, Jr.
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Philip Reymer,	Joseph Shrigley,
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WM. P. HERRON, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor
mh:m7

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,
Robert Patrick,	Geo. W. Wood,
L. Walter,	J. C. Fleiner,
J. Hopkins,	J. C. Lappe,
Henry Gerwig,	Wm. Smith,
Dumas Lutz,	

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

CASH INSURANCE COMPY,
Phelan's Building,
No. 23 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Capital All Paid Up.
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N. J. Bigley,	John Floyd,
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Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

UNION INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office—116 Smithfield St., Second Floor,
MELLON'S BUILDING.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CUBBAGE, J. C. LAPPE, Vice Presidents.
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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all Kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
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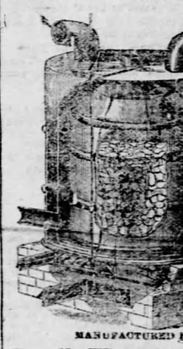
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	S. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale,	A. M. Kerson,
C. C. Hunsel,	Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Chas. Lockhart,	Jas. A. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED
G. BILDERBACK with us in our business.
PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873. S. EWART & CO.
S. EWART & CO.,
Tea and Tobacco Dealers
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS
289 LIBERTY STREET.
We invite the attention of buyers to our large and newly selected stock of Goods. While
TEAS AND TOBACCO
Will be leading features of our business, our line will comprise a full list of everything needed in a wholesale Grocery House.
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE
Grand Pacific Hotel,
CHICAGO.
The Largest and most Complete Hotel in the World.
The Lessees (well known as the Proprietors of the SHERMAN HOUSE) before its destruction by the memorable conflagration of October 9th and 10th, 1871, take pleasure in announcing the completion of this new enterprise, which is to be open under their personal management for the accommodation of guests.
GAGE BROS. & RICE,
Lessees for Twenty Years.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1873. je15-p76-w
Hazard Powder Company's
SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,) PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WM. SEMPLE
Ladies' and Misses' Suits.
The popular prices of the past week still continue, and the stock replete with the choicest styles Fabrics and Trimmings.
CARPETS.
A large stock of these, and all at bottom prices.
OIL CLOTHS.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths at prices under the market.
WINDOW SHADES.
SHADE TRIMMINGS.
CORNICES.
BRACKETS.
MILLINERY GOODS!
Of all kinds. Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
For Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.
UNDERWEAR,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
TRIMMINGS
In almost endless variety, at under the market prices.
PARASOLS,
A large stock and special bargains.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
RILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 18, 1873.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1873, at 12 M., for the following work:
GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.
Fourth street, from Seventh avenue to Tunnel street.
Tunnel street, from Webster avenue to Fountain street.
Josephine street, from Twenty-sixth street to Twenty-seventh street.
Mary Ann street, from Eleventh street to Twelfth street.
Washington street, from Eighth street to Tenth street.
Twenty-fourth street, from Carson street to Josephine street.
Larkins alley, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-third street.
Chestnut alley, from Seventh street to Ninth street.
Forty-fifth street, from Water street to Josephine street.
Twenty-seventh street, from Carson to Josephine street.
Forty-second street, from Butler street to Penn street.
Hope street, from Muhlenberger street to Gist street.
GRADING.
Gregory street, from Brownsville avenue to line of Hoyt and Rohy.
SEWERS.
Three-feet Brick Sewer on Carson and Twenty-seventh street, from both street to Josephine street.
BRIDGES.
Bridge on Bates street, from Wilmot street bridge to Magee road.
Also an Iron Bridge over Four Mile Run.
STEPS.
On Park alley, from Josephine street to Washington Pike.
Plans and spec fications can be seen, and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made on blanks furnished by this office.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids should they deem it necessary for the interest of the property owners or the city, and no bids will be received after 2 P. M.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
je18

CITY TAXES 1873.
CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, June 7, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office the duplicates of City, City Bond and Water Rents, Special, Poor, City and Ward School and City Business Taxes and City Water Rents for the year 1873, and that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be levied in pursuance of the several Acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:
DEDUCTIONS.—Five per cent. deductions will be allowed if paid on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1873.
ADDITIONS.—Ten per cent. will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after August 1st, 1873.
The Taxes assessed for the South Side wards will be received in the City Controller's office, for the accommodation of

Secret History of the Rebellion.

VALUABLE RECORDS STOLEN FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—Some time ago it was charged and afterward demonstrated, that the records of the Buell Court-martial were abstracted from the War Department. Within a few days it has been discovered that all the archives in the War Department pertaining to the secret history of the rebellion have been stolen. When this was done or by whom is not known. The late Secretary Stanton, during his administration of the War Office, filed away a large number of private letters and telegrams, the existence of which were known to two or three persons besides himself. They related to Courts-martial, the conduct of prominent officers of the army, the intrigues of politicians and military aspirants, the rascality of Government contractors, and the ways and means used to influence the President of the United States in overruling the decisions of the Secretary of War in these cases. A gentleman whose position made him familiar with these documents, says many men who were connected with the army, and who have since figured in public life, will exhibit their character more accurately with these records out of the reach of scrutiny. It is known that they were all in the War Office. When Stanton retired he had them systematically briefed, and stowed away in a safe place, and had he lived and remained in public life, they would probably have figured largely in preventing the appointment of men to office who have since shown that they were no better fitted for the civil service than they were for positions of trust and high command in the army. These private archives covered a period of time from the first battle of Bull Run down to the surrender of Lee's army. They embraced orders for courts martial, with their findings, some of them sentencing the offenders to be shot, records of which the people were ignorant. It is said that a gentleman connected with the War Department during the rebellion, through whose hands all these matters passed, took copies of them, and will use them in writing the secret history of the war.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Susan B Anthony Tried for Voting.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 17.—Susan B. Anthony, who was indicted for voting in violation of law, in the city of Rochester, at the last November election, was called in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session in this village, to-day. The defendant personally appeared in court, accompanied by Mrs. Matilda J. Gage and other ladies, and was represented by her counsel, Hon. Henry R Selden and John Van Voorhies, Esq., of Rochester. Hon. Richard Crowly, District Attorney, represented the United States. A jury was impanelled without difficulty. It was conceded that defendant was on the 5th of November, 1872, a woman.

After the testimony was all in, Judge Deldon addressed the court and jury in an exhaustive argument. He enunciated three propositions: First, that the defendant was legally entitled to vote at the election in question; second, if she was not so entitled, but believed that she was so, and voted in good faith in that belief, such voting does not constitute a criminal offense under the statute; and, third, that she did vote in such belief and good faith. He said that the two first questions were for the Court and the last for the jury. Unless the Court should consider it so, it is clear that the defendant acted in good faith. So as to leave no question for the consideration of the jury, he insisted that the time had come when the civil and political rights of women should be placed upon a perfect equality with men.

Susan B. Anthony Found Guilty of Violating a State Law—Opinion of Judge Hunt.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 18.—Judge Hunt, in his opinion in the case of Susan B. Anthony, says: The right of voting, or the privilege of voting, is a right or privilege arising under the Constitution of the State, and not of the United States. If the right to vote in any particular person, it is because such person is entitled to it as a citizen of the State where he offers to exercise it, and not because of citizenship of the United States. If the State of New York has provided that no person should vote until he had reached the age of thirty-one years, or after he had reached the age of fifty, or that no person having gray hair, or who had not possession of all his limbs, should be entitled to vote, it is not see how it could be held to be a violation of any right derived or held under the Constitution of the United States. If the Legislature of the State of New York should provide that any qualification in a voter for a Representative in Congress than is required in a voter for a member of the Assembly, this would, I conceive, be a violation of a right belonging to one as a citizen of the United States. That right is in relation to a Federal subject or interest, and can be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The inability of a State to abridge the right of voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude is a federal guaranty. Its violation would be a denial of a federal right, that is, a right belonging to a claimant as a citizen of the United States. Such right exists by virtue of the Fifteenth Amendment only. If the Fifteenth Amendment had contained the word "sex," the argument of the defense would have been potent. She could not gain an attempt by a State to deny the right to vote because one is of a particular sex. is expressly prohibited by the amendment. The amendment, however, does not contain that word. It is limited to race, color or previous condition of servitude. The Legislature of the State of New York has seen fit to say that the franchise of voting shall be limited to the male sex. In saying this, there is, in my judgment, no violation of the letter or spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment. This view is assured in the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which enacts that if the right of voting for federal officers is denied by any State to any of the male inhabitan s of such State, except for crime, the basis of representation of such State shall be reduced in the proport on specified. Not only does this section assume that the right of male inhabitants to vote was the especial object of its protection, but it assumes and admits the right of a State, notwithstanding the existence of that clause, under which the defendant claims to vote contrary, to deny to any of the male inhabitants the right to vote which is allowed to other male inhabitants. The regulation of the suffrage is conceded to States by each State's right. The case of Myra Bradwell, decided at the recent term of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustains both of these questions. The Fourteenth Amendment gives no right to the women to vote, and the voting by Miss Anthony was in violation of law. If she believed she had a right to vote, does that release her from the penalty? It is argued that knowledge referred to in the act relates to her knowledge of the illegality of the act, and not to the act of voting; for, it is said, that she must know that she voted. Two principles apply here: First, ignorance of the law excuses no one; second, every person is presumed to understand and to intend the necessary effects of his own acts. Miss Anthony knew that she was a woman, and that the Constitution of the United States had taken from voting. She intended to violate that provision; intended to test it, perhaps, but certainly intended to violate it. The necessary effect of her act was to violate it, and then she is presumed to have intended it. There was no ignorance of any fact, but all the facts being known, she undertook to settle a principle in her own person. She takes the risk, and she ought not to shrink from the consequence.

The Court declined to submit the case to the jury upon any question whatever, and directed them to render a verdict of guilty against the defendant.

Judge Selden, counsel for Miss Anthony, then requested the clerk to poll the jury, which request was denied by the Court, and a verdict of guilty was rendered.

The defendant's counsel excepted to the decree and the action of the Court, and insisted that upon the construction given to the law by the decision there had been only a violation of the State law, and that the United States Court had no jurisdiction. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

What It Costs a Woman to Vote—Susan B. Anthony Fined $100 and Costs.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 19.—At two o'clock this afternoon Judge Selden made a motion in the case of Miss Anthony for a new trial, upon the ground of misdirection of the Judge in rendering a verdict of guilty without submitting the case to the jury. The motion was denied by the Court, in view of the counsel, denied the motion. The District Attorney immediately moved that the judgment of the Court be pronounced upon the defendant.

The Court made inquiry of Miss Anthony if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Miss Anthony answered and said she had a great many things to say, and declared that in her trial every principle of justice had been violated, that every right had been denied, that she had had no trial by her peers, that the Court and jurors were her political superiors, and not her peers, and announced her determination to continue her labors until equality was obtained, and was proceeding to discuss the questions involved in the case when she was interrupted by the Court with the remark that these questions could not be reviewed. Miss Anthony replied that she desired it fully understood that she asked no clemency from the Court, but she desired and demanded the full rigor of the law.

Judge Hunt then said: The judgment of the Court is that you pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and immediately added: "There is no order that you stand committed until the fine is paid," and so the trial ended.

A motion for a new trial is to be made in the case of the Inspectors to-morrow morning, on the ground that Hall, one of the defendants, was absent during the trial.

Northern Pacific Surveying Party Attacked by Sioux.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—A special from Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, reports that the Northern Pacific surveying party, which left Abraham Lincoln yesterday morning, when about two miles out from the latter place, was attacked by about one hundred and fifty Sioux Indians. The Indians were met by two companies of infantry and a detachment of cavalry, and four Sioux were killed. The escort accompanying the party number two hundred armed men, and no serious trouble is anticipated. After the skirmish the survey was resumed.

HOME NEWS.

THE MINERS.

The Proposed Procession and Mass Meeting.

The miners' demonstration which is to come off on the 28th instant, promises to be a grand affair, as the parties interested have been making extensive preparations, and will turn out in force.

The procession will form in the city at the following places: The first division comprising all the pits on the Pan handle route, Sawmill-run, Castle Shannon, Keeling's two pits, Browns-town, Becks-run and Six Mile ferry pits, will form on Water street below Smithfield, with its right resting on Smithfield. The Second division, comprising the pits on the Monongahela river, from Green Springs up to Elizabeth, will form on Water street, between the boat landing and the Monongahela bridge, with its right at Smithfield street. The Third division, consisting of the pits on the Connellsville route, will form on Water street, between Smithfield and Grant, its right resting on Smithfield. The Fourth comprising pits on the Pennsylvania Central Road, will form on Grand street, with its right resting on Water street. The Fifth division, comprising the pits of Sandy Creek, Plum Creek and Hite's, will form on Grant street, its right resting Third avenue. The delegations from other counties will assemble between Wood and Smithfield streets, to the left of the First division.

The procession will be under the chief marshalship of John Cain, of Saw Mill Run, assisted by Wm. Smith, Bernard McVay and William Chambers, and after passing through the principal streets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will finally halt at the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway, in Brownstown. A mass meeting will there be organized, presided over by Mr. John M. Davis, and a number of addresses be delivered.

CELESTIAL ARRIVALS.

Disatisfied Beaver Falls Chinamen Arrive at the Union Depot this Morning.

This morning the monotony of Union Depot existence was considerably enlivened by the appearance of one hundred dark faced Mongolians, who had become dissatisfied at Beaver Falls and were on their way westward. An interview with Chow Hung revealed the fact that he and Ah Poy could not agree, because "Ah Poy, he no honest; he stealee." He stated that he C-Hung, Esq., had brought the first "pig tails" to Beaver Falls to the number of sixty. They were there for some time, and were happy, till one sad day, from "clatchee" came Ah Poy with another dark band of eighty. A shadow of unhappiness was thrown across their dreams of bliss, and their rice and mice stews tasted to them like unto gall.

But their misery was not complete. Ah Poy he got control, and he wanted his own way, as he had made all the contracts and was to receive their pay and deliver it to them. Now, he alleges that, "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain Ah Poy is very peculiar." He not only tried to "sendee" back to "Chinee" Chow Hung, but he always kept back six or eight dollars per month. Chow said he was going to Cincinnati, where all is bliss.

Our next interview was with Mr. Yee. He stated that "Ah Poy, he big fraud; he no goodee, he no workee; he stealee six to eight dollars a month—and much go see his girls. He big humbug." He stated that he had brought over forty recruits, whom he was about to go back to California, and stay and be content.

The Chinamen, those that could speak English, were very communicative and cursed loudly, one and all, the treacherousness of Ah Poy. Yee says, "she no got a soft thing, he go back."

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Continuation of the Proceedings.

The only business of special public interest transacted by this body since our last report is herewith noted.

The report from the Publication Society complained of a lack of proper encouragement. The Society in the last two years has published twenty-eight books; its net assets are $37,204.83; three agents are out canvassing, and five colporteurs are at work.

The document was referred to a committee of six, with instructions to report to this body as soon as possible. The chairman announced Revs. B. A. Fink, J. H. Bock, M. Sheeleigh and Messrs. E. G. Smyser, C. Yeager and D. A. Buehler, Esq. This committee subsequently reported in favor of rebuking $20,000 for the Society, which was adopted.

The Committee on Papal Baptism reported that the Lutheran Church had never decided it; did not sanction the repetition of sacraments and had left the matter with the respective parties. Report adopted.

The proposition of establishing a Synod in India was discussed, but not viewed favorably and the missionaries there were instructed only to ordain ministers whenever they presented themselves for the work.

BUTLER COUNTY OIL NEWS.

A 23,000 BARREL tank is being built in the valley above the town.

THE Lyon well, on the McClelland farm, struck oil last Wednesday and is doing about 300 barrels.

THE Thorn well, about half a mile east of Buena Vista, is doing about 100 barrels and over per day.

THE Troutman well still holds its tremendous production. The territory in that vicinity is covered with derricks.

THE Book, Timbin, old Morrison, and Craig wells, at Greece City, are doing about 150 barrels each, and the McPherson well about 80.

THE Ziegler well, at which the two men were burned to death, is 2,000 barrels per day. It is owned by Zieglers, Frank Anderson and others.

THE wells struck on Friday night, one owned by Lambing, on the David Barnhart farm, is good for 200 barrels; the other is on the widow Nolan farm and is said to be good for 400 barrels.

WE LEARN that a strike was had on Friday evening last at what is known as the Humes well, on the Kittanning road, about seven miles east of Butler. At the depth of about 1,500 feet, and when but a few inches in the sand, the oil began to flow and the well filled up some 1,200 feet. It has made quite an excitement in that section and will open up another good field for operations in this county.—*Butler Citizen.*

J. M. Leigher & Co., 131 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

We sell a better instrument for less money than any other house either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny, and by this method we are so increasing our business that it bids fair soon to rival that of any other establishment west of New York. We also guarantee our instruments, our prices and on such easy terms, that the possession of a Piano or an Organ is within the reach of all.

Pianos sold by others at $400 we sell for $275
Pianos sold by others at $450 we sell for $300
Pianos sold by others at $500 we sell for $350
Pianos sold by others at $800 we sell for $500
Organs " " " 75 " " $100
Organs " " " 100 " " $125
Organs " " " 200 " " $150
Organs " " " 300 " " $200

We sell pianos, organs, stools and covers as cheap as can be bought in New York.

Remember we do not offer these special inducements because our instruments are in anyway inferior; but to prove to you that we handle nothing but first class instruments, we select and sell upon the basis of the built and responsible person, who can not call at our rooms, with the privilege of examining and testing it before paying for it, and if not satisfactory, to be returned at our expense. This shows you the best terms for our instruments to be first class. We simply rely on the instrument to advertise itself. We will take old instruments in part pay for new ones.

J. M. LEISHNER & Co.,
131 Federal street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Republican Executive Committee.

Below we publish a list of the officers and members of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee for 1873-4:

Chairman—JACOB EZEKE.

Secretaries—Frank P. Case, James Onslow, R. B. Brown.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Dr. A. H. Gross.

John Chaffant,	James Littell,
C. Hanson Love,	James A. Chambers,
Henry Lloyd,	Wm. H. Brown,
S. F. Jones,	C. B. Seeley,
Col. Geo. Gerst,	C. W. Batchelor,
Wm. J. Friday,	J. McC. Creighton,
Dr. W. J. Gilmore,	Joseph Walton,
Andrew K. Oman,	M. W. Beltzhoover,
H. W. Oliver, Jr.,	Jared M. Brush,
H. Darlington,	John R. McCune,
Thomas S. Mitchell,	J. H. Walter.
Thos. Mathias,	

PITTSBURGH.

Wm. B. Hunter,	N. P. Reed,
Edward House,	R. Thompson, 2d w
Wm. J. Diehl,	John Seiferth,
Peter Dressler,	David Campbell,
Robert Leonard,	John Chaffin,
Wm. M. DeCamp,	Henry Healey,
Wm. J. Flinn,	John Russell,
George Reese,	L. E. Backofen,
Charles Jeremy,	J. J. Kuhn,
I. C. Harris,	James Boyd,
George Dawrose,	David Beck,
Robert Graham,	Wm. B Hays,
Thomas Rosewell,	Wm. McGowan,
Jacob C. Brown,	Robert Dickson,
H. Biermann,	Thomas Lockwood,
C. L. Magee,	John Gray,
George Morris,	Stephen Dietrich,
Daniel O'Neill,	R. H. Smith,
S. Mosbrey,	Wm. Clark,
Wm. Walton	C. W. Lewis,
E. C. Negley,	Samuel Crawford,
Thos. MacConnell, Jr.,	David Aiken, Jr.,
Henry Baum,	John Ross,
Richard Thompson,	D. B. Morrison,
J. H. Miller,	John Neeb,
James McKibben,	W. J. Ellis,
John Lartmer,	Wm. McClurg,
B. B. Brown,	M. W. Burt,
J. N. Jarrett,	Jenkin Jones,
John Nusser,	R. H. Lee,
T. B. Atterbury,	E. G. Krehan,
Richard Jones,	Jno. W. Turney,
Samuel Harper,	Richard Perry,
John Auth,	Louis Aurin,
John Vaughan,	J. W. Ballantine,
Mr. McKibben,	David Hutchinson,
Paul J. Carson,	James J. Johnson,
Henry Jackson,	Sheppard Walters.

ALLEGHENY.

Geo. W. Irwin,	Geo. D. Riddle,
James McBrier,	Fred Lang,
Peter Walter,	J. E. B. Dalzell,
Wm. M. Claney,	James Grenet,
I. F. Scharnke,	Samuel Roberts,
David Davis,	H. S. Fleming,
Geo. W. Jay,	Charles Hartman,
Ph. Neahart,	B. F. Pulpress,
A. P. Callow,	Arthur Hobson,
Hugh McNeil,	Joseph H. Borland.
Geo. Moul.	

BOROUGHS.

B. B. Coursin,	A. B. Campbell,
C. C. Fawcett,	Thomas Daft,
E. L. Goodwin,	E. L. Dunham,
R. S. P. McCall,	Wm. Coates,
A. H. Johnstone,	Wm. H. McDonald,
Daniel Bowden,	R. H. Fife.

TOWNSHIPS

Wm. G. Punseath,	John S. Robb,
George W. Murphy,	James Patterson,
Samuel Kerr,	Wm. Sides,
—Wilson,	George Neely,
David Hilands,	T. M. Gillespie,
Samuel Wallace,	H. E. Saunders,
John Gilfillan,	Wm. H. Clark,
Levi Gregg,	J. H. Hamilton,
H. K. Sample,	John Herron,
W. G. Hawkins,	G. W. Weddell,
S. J. Chamberlain,	Wm. M. Grace,
George Burns,	W. H. Semple,
Wm. H. Magill,	John Paul,
J. M. Schlessman,	Thomas Gamble,
Robert H. Caughey,	A. G. Barton.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

How The McClean Case Stands.

There has been no particularly important developments in the case of the suspension of the banking house of S. McClean & Co. since our report yesterday morning. Some time ago it appears Mr. McClean advanced $60,000 to a manufacturing institution which could not return the money when desired, resulting it is claimed in Mr. McClean's present embarrassment. The amount of money left him by his father, and which was his main capital for the prosecution of his business, was something over $70,000. The money referred to above as having been loaned in a certain quarter is said to be perfectly secure, and will be eventually forthcoming. It appears that when the father of Mr. McClean died he willed that the amount of $20,000 should be paid as an annuity to a member of the family, the amount named to be kept intact for that purpose in the hands of a trustee. Mr. McClean is the administrator, and has endangered this deposit, and to make it good he has borrowed from Ira B. McVay & Co., on Saturday morning, $30,000 of Pittsburgh bonds, to be registered in the name of Abdiel McGuire. In part payment for the bonds Eastern exchange was given to the amount of $18,000. On Monday when the crisis came he conveyed the bonds back to them, conveying also another piece of real estate to make good the deposit of $30,000. There are many rumors abroad, but we do not desire to give them, preferring to wait until true statements and facts can be offered.

MURDER OF AN OLD MAN.

A Horrible Tragedy in West Wheeling, West Virginia.

On Tuesday afternoon the citizens of West Wheeling were thrown into a state of terrible excitement over the report that a cold-blooded murder had been committed at the ferry landing. It appears that a butcher, named Gottlieb Paul, and his son, had gone to the ferry, where they met two men, named James McGary and William Emory. Shortly after their meeting a quarrel arose between them, it is said altogether provoked by McGary, who commenced to abuse the elder Paul, who is a very old man. The son got excited at the way his father abused took his part. A short time after blows were struck, and the Pauls' tried to get out of the ruffians way, but the two had attacked his father and he went to take his part. At this Emory turned and struck him a blow with a when the old man ran away. He ary following him and hurling a huge stone at him, struck him on the back of the head knocking him on his face to the ground. The son approached him and picked up the st ne and dealt him a second blow, killing him. Shortly after the murder an inquest was held but nothing new was developed. The accused was arrested and lodged in jail.

AN IRATE FATHER.

An Unpleasant Affair in a Small Town.

The chief clerk of the Round House of the B. & O. R. R. at Concord, Ohio, named Thomas Smith seems to have got into a little unpleasant position with the daughter of a Dr. Lewis of that place, with whom as is alleged by the Doctor he tried to elope, but which Mr. Smith denies. However the fact is that Mr. Smith was engaged in a rather unenviable position, trying late at night to get into the American House of that place, when the irate father caught him and put a bullet through one of his lungs, and also administered to him a terrible beating over the head with the butt end of the revolver, a Colt's navy. Smith is a married man, and has a wife and family, who are now nursing him at the American House, where he is receiving medical attendance. The bullet has not yet been extracted and is supposed to have gone downward under the shoulder blade.

WALES AND DUDLEY.

True Bill's Against Them—Mrs. Dudley Indicted as Accessory.

Yesterday the case of Dudley and Wales, the Postoffice robbers and general forgers came up before the Grand Jury of the United States Court, now setting at Williamsport, and eleven true bills were found against them. One against Wales and Dudley, jointly, for conspiracy; four against Wales for stealing letters and drafts from the mail; three against Dudley as accessory after the fact; three against Dudley for receiving drafts stolen from the mail, and one against Mrs. Sevenstella Dudley as accessory after the fact. It is the intention to have them tried at the next term of Court in Pittsburgh.

Death of Rev. David Hess.

This well known minister, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward, died yesterday morning, aged about sixty years. Shortly after Conference, in March, he took ill, and later a paralytic and alarming illness, improved sufficiently to go about again, but was unable to do any pastoral work. For a week or so he appeared to be considerably worse, and on Sunday, owing to having taken a sudden turn, as he sank rapidly, the end of disease, we believe, was complicated, chiefly an affection of the kidneys. He was in charge of the work in Birmingham resulting in the erection of the Walton M. E. church, for three years, and was instrumental in building up a large and vigorous congregation. His death is much lamented, for his faithful ministerial services and blameless life. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

The Other Side.

A correspondent who thinks we ought to give the other side, but whose communication in its entirety is too personal for publication, states that the Chinese at Beaver Falls were in a measure justifiable in their revolt, as they have been "cuffed and kicked around" and otherwise ill treated. The white residents of Beaver Falls object that they have heretofore been allowed to smoke opium, as "one smell at their quarters would indicate," and that he sees no good reason why they should so suddenly be deprived of their luxury. He informs further says that the elephant is daily getting bigger on the Company's hands," and that the Chinese question at Beaver Falls shortly will solve itself by a departure of the "heathen." All of which is given in justice to the other side.

Accident on Mount Washington.

Last evening a miner named Stencil, was severely injured in the back and shoulders by jumping off a train on the Castle Shannon Railroad on Mount Washington. It appears that all trains on this road are ordered to stop in approaching the tunnel on Mount Washington, but this train disregarded the orders and kept on at its regular rate of speed. Stencil, as the train approached the tunnel, jumped off, and was thrown to the ground, and received the injuries as above stated. He was picked up and carried to his home, and Dr. McCormick summoned, who did all he could for him. It is thought he will recover.

Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs—Steinway—Burdett.

Among the many hundreds of Piano and Organ manufacturers there are two who have gained a national and world reputation by their superior skill and inventive genius, and who are looked up to by all the rest as leaders and models to take pattern by. These two are the great *Steinway* Piano firm, and the ingenious *Burdett* Organ manufacturers. To possess either a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ is the darling wish of every musical student, fully convinced, as are the latter, that it is a much easier thing to become a good performer by the use of a Steinway Piano or a Burdett Organ, than when hampered by the imperfect mechanism and impure tones of other makes. When it is considered that these two famous brands are the only ones that will sell on their merits—requiring no itinerant runners who, with offensive pertinacity, actually force their inferior wares upon unwilling customers, and that, notwithstanding the sole Western Agents for them, Messrs. Kieber & Bro., 122 Wood street, have the lion's share of the Piano and Organ sale in this city, the conclusion is inevitable that the Steinway Pianos and Burdett Organs are the very best instruments of their kind, and that the Messrs. Kieber & Bro. fully merit the immense patronage they enjoy and the flattering degree of confidence the public places in their judgment and integrity.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

Wagons and Wheelbarrows.

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the western country to get such articles as are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 500,000 to 560,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory lumber, from which, with about forty workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrows for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, hotel and mill trucks. They are also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent thimble-skein wagons, warranted to be of *lighter draught, better finished* and *cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 019:TuW.

Dr. Warner

Removed to No. 10 Ninth (late Hand) street, near the old Hand street bridge. d8S2

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ANTONE MICHAELSON and Peter Jacobson were drowned while bathing in the Missouri river at Omaha on Sunday.

THE heaviest rain storm ever known in that section visited western Nebraska on Sunday, continuing several hours, completely flooding the country and doing great damage to the crops.

THE editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) *News* was asked by a stranger, "if it was possible that little town kept up four newspapers," and the reply was, "No, it takes four newspapers to keep up the town."

A COMPUTATION has been made at the Treasury Department which shows that to pay our national debt as it stood June 1, would require 3,962 tons and 150 pounds of gold coin, avoirdupois weight.

SIR BARTLE FREERE reports that thirty thousand persons are annually exported from Africa and sold into slavery. This traffic takes place chiefly on the East Coast, and the traders are generally Arabs.

A YOUNG LADY, just out of town for the summer, is sure that those horrid cows are even more dangerous than a mad bull, because the bull would only give a butt while the cows give butter.—*N. Y. World.*

IN the suit of Josephine Kimball vs. Jacob Stever, of the Massillon (Ohio) Furnace Company, to recover $20,000 damage for a breach of marriage contract, the jury rendered a verdict giving the plaintiff $7,000.

A WASHINGTON reporter having been struck with the familiar gait of two zebras exhibited by a travelling menagerie there last week, made friends with their keeper, and extorted from him a confession that they were only painted mules.

ROSENVILLE, the county seat of Schuyler county, Ill., at a late election voted for and against whisky, beer, and billiards, resulting as follows: Whisky, 195; for whisky, 195; for and against beer, 145; for beer, 83; against billiards 139; for billiards, 83.

LOVERS of claret and Burgundy will be pleased to learn on the authority of an eminent French chemist, that red wines nowadays are commonly colored with rosanniline, which consists of aniline and toluidine, the vapors of poisoning if it will be taken in frequent doses.

AN ingenious person who, for reasons peculiarly his own, does not intend visiting the seashore this summer, says that by placing large sea shells about his pillow he goes to sleep with the sound of distant ocean singing in his ears and wakes up refreshed as by a plunge in the surf.

MISS ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS refers, in print, to Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher, as "a woman who has a voice as sweet as a robin's, a face as serene as a Madonna's, a courage as resolute as an apostle's, and a purpose as fixed as a Quaker bell who wears her bonnet into the pulpit beside."

A CATHOLIC priest in Chicago, in consecrating a church full of young women to a service of the Holy Virgin last week, told them not to paint their cheeks, as it was an evidence of lack of brains, and not read weekly story papers, as they would fill what brains they had with mush. The one who abused the paper abused took his part. A short time after blows were struck, and the Pauls' tried to get out of the ruffians way, but the two had attacked his father and he went to take his part. At this Emory turned and struck him a blow with a when the old man ran away. He ary following and hurling a huge stone at him, struck him on the back of the head knocking him on his face to the ground. The son approached him and picked up the st ne and dealt him a second blow, killing him. Shortly after the murder an inquest was held but nothing new was developed. The accused was arrested and lodged in jail.

THE deacons of Plymouth Church, N Y, who met some time ago at the request of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to take some action with regard to the scandal connected with his name, have decided, it is authoritatively announced, to make no investigation into the matter, and do not call upon Mr. Beecher for any defense or explanation of his charges.

A. D. WHEELOCK, a physician of Albany, N. Y., for some time past has been paying attention to Miss Ruth Smith, at St. Johnsville. Her parents objected to the suit on the ground that Wheelock was a married man. On Tuesday proceedings for a divorce were instituted, on hearing which Miss Smith took poison and died. When Wheelock heard of her death he also poisoned himself.

NOT much is known of the religious sect of Dunkers, although it is quite a numerous body in Pennsylvania. A great "Love Feast" was held by these people last Saturday, near Mechanicsburg, Penn. About 2,000 persons were present. A long table was spread; no private plates were used to eat from; and four or five of the brethren partook from the same platter, each using a distinct and personal knife.

A FAMILY residing in Detroit the other day determined to replace a marble mantle grate and hearth which was put into the house when it was built in 1848. On taking up the hearth stone it was found to have been once designed to mark the grave of Sarah ——, who died in 1837. Now the mistress of the house remembers that she had once fleeting feelings as to the propriety of having other feet upon that hearth-stone, and is at no loss to account for them.

AN act of Congress to prevent cruelty to animals by railroads, will take effect October 1. From and after that date all railroad companies are prohibited from keeping animals in continuous confinement for more than twenty-eight hours, without unloading for five hours, and properly feeding and watering. If they are supplied on the cars with food and water, this provision does not apply. A fine not to exceed $500 is the penalty for the first offense.

A FATHER of fifty children is vouched for by one of the most trustworthy and respected citizens of Waco, Texas, in a letter to the *Advance*, of that place, which says that by his first wife he had thirteen children; by his second, eighteen; by his third, ten; by his fourth, six; and by his fifth and surviving wife, two. Many thirty five of this numerous progeny are still alive—eight having been lost in the rebel army, and seven having died natural deaths.

A STAID citizen of Indianapolis, while recently on a business visit to New York, was asked to escort a charming young widow to her home in Western New York, and consented for course; but when, on reaching the place of her residence, all her friends began congratulating her and him on what they supposed to be her new alliance, it became aggravating and embarrassing. The widow, who complained of her loss had a wife at home, to whom he had been married for sixteen years.

MR. VANDERBILT proposes to award $2,000,000 of his New York Central thirty years' mortgage, under sealed proposals, on July 2. The bonds are in dollars, bearing 7 per cent. currency interest. The bonds recently negotiated in London by Mr. Banker bear 6 per cent. gold interest. The whole amount, it will be remembered, is for $40,000,000, of which $15,000,000 is reserved to take up the old outstanding obligations of the Central and Hudson roads, not yet matured.

AT a very swell wedding reception, lately, th high toned belles held their arms like trussed fowls, to prevent the silk and lace suspenders that did duty as waists, from falling off of their shoulders. The same bridal party were, to the number of a dozen, photographed, and if I were to send a copy up to Connecticut, I'd not only be prayed for in the church as one lost, but I'd be liable to indictment for sending indecent pictures by mail.—*New York Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.*

SIR JAMES EYRE in his well-known little book, mentions three curious cases of idiosyncrasy—the case of a gentleman who could not eat a single strawberry with impunity; the case of another whose head would become frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare; the case of a third who would inevitably have an attack of gout a few hours after eating fish. Let us add to this the instance of a young lady who always fainted when he heard read a cer ain verse in Jeremiah:

A FARMER and his wife called at a Detroit photograph gallery last week to order some photographs of her, and while the operator was getting ready the husband gave his wife a little advice as to how she must act: "Fasten your mind on something," he said, "or else you will laugh and spile the job. Think about early days, how your father got in jail, and your mother was an old scolder, and what you'd been if I hadn't pitied you." She didn't have any photographs taken. Neither will he for some time.

If has long been the theory of Mr. Joseph Bird of Mount Auburn, Mass., that a great deal of water is wasted in the extinguishment of fires. To prove this, he gave a series of experiments on the 9th inst., before President Eliot and several professors of Harvard University. Nine empty rosin barrels, with heads and bottoms knocked out and filled with shavings, were set on fire, when the flames were extinguished by a very small quantity of water thrown on the exposed sides of the barrels. A large pile of rosin barrels, ten or twelve feet high, was then fired, and the fire extinguished by throwing on them about a bucketful of water by a double-acting hand-pump, through a pipe with an eighth-inch nozzle. A frame building, eight feet by ten and eight feet high, filled with combustibles, was then fired, and the fire, which burned very fiercely, extinguished in one minute by one tubful of water. The experiments were thought to be very successful.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A PREDICTION, sent to the Pope early in April of the downfall of two great personages between the two Notre Dames—the 25th of March and the 15th of May—is considered by the *Gazette de France* to have been fulfilled by the tumble of Amadeus and M. Thiers.

MARRIAGE agrees with Nilsson's voice. It is reported to have gained in "volume and richness." These are not M. Rouzaud's words, however. Lloyd's, as a general thing, do not "enthuse" over a gain of this kind. When a wife's voice increases in resonance, the husband usually has an apartment fitted up for him in the cupola.

IT is related of Mr. Fillmore that, while Vice President of the United States, during the sitting of the Senate, he invariably recognized Senator Sevier, when rising to speak, as the Senator from Arkansas, while he recognized Senator Ashley as the Senator from *Arkansas*, pronouncing the name of the State according to the manner of the Senators respectively.

AN official inventory of the effects of the late Edwin Forrest is just completed, and shows the total value of goods, chattels, credits, &c., to be $220,386. Among the items are jewelry, books, pictures, &c., $71,380; household furniture, pictures, &c., at Springbrook Mansion, $7,814; wines at Board and Master, $250; securities deposited, $188,465; cash in fidelity, $8,256.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER, being unable to find any other conveyance from the Versailles station to the chamber, lately, was forced to accept Gambetta's offer of a seat in a vehicle in which were himself and the radicals, Chaiem Lousy and Brolay. His re epition by his unrepublican colleagues, when he alighted with his companions, gave him much trouble to explain how he had come so consort with the radicals.

TWO weddings are to take place shortly in Paris between American young ladies and Europeans. Miss Pauline Howard is to marry a Belgian, the Baron d'Alte. The ceremony takes place at St. Philip de Roule; the wedding tour, California, via New York. Miss Mary Peck, of Hartford, Conn., marries Capt. de Nassey, an Italian officer who served during our war on the staff of Gen. Hancock. The couple will take es place at the Madeleine. Miss Peck's trousseau is the perfection of taste and beauty.

TIMOTHY HULBURT, long a prominent iron manufacturer in Winsted, Conn., cut his throat with a razor on Saturday night, and died Sunday morning. Depression of mind from the consequence of ill health was the cause. He failed in business about twenty years ago, and paid forty cents on the dollar. About ten years ago he was successful again, and hunting up his old creditors paid them in full with interest, though not legally bound to do so. He leaves an estate of about $30,000; yet because of some losses and feeble health he had recently a constant dread of poverty.

A KENTUCKY paper has discovered another of those fearful family complications, and tells it thus: "John W. Daniels married the daughter of Mrs. Sarah R. Bravard; afterward B. S. Daniels, the father of John, married the old lady, and still later, James W. Daniels, the nephew of John, married a sister to John's wife. It is very easy to see that John is son and son-in-law of B. S. Daniels, and that James W. is grandson and son-in-law of the old man; also brother-in-law and nephew of John, &c., and John now desires to know, through the columns of the local newspaper, what relation the children of these three sets of parents are to each other."

THE young Prince Frederick William, who was accidentally killed on the 29th of last month by falling from one of the palace windows at Berlin, was buried on the 5th inst. in a costly mortuary chapel in the Rosenhohe, whither the coffin was conveyed by Princess Alice herself, in her own carriage. The funeral cortege consisted of the Grand Duke and other relatives of the dead child, the Count and Countess Erbach Schonberg, the British Charge d'Affaires, Lady Francis Baillie, the Secretary of Legation, the Russian Minister, the Prussian Minister, Herr Von Bunsen, Baroness Buchler, the clergy to the Grand Duke), and Miss Bower, formerly a governess in the royal family. The service was performed partly at the palace and partly at Rosenhohe by the court preacher, Dr. Simon.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals both of through consignments and those intended for sale here have been and continue light, and while there is some complaint that the "run" of local stock was unusually large, and while trade has been quite active, as there is a very full attend

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
former Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Rates of Interest.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise refid attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Cashier.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier, mh24:tf

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
7 PER CENT.
Water Loan and Penn Avenue
BONDS,
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. N. FRAZER,
E. W. RANKIN, C. FOLLANSBEE,
C. C. MARTIN, J. S. REYNOLDS,
J. B. ROBLAND, H. KENNEDY.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Members Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange, representing some of the largest oil capitalists here or in
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh
SEVEN PER CENT.
Water Loan Bonds.
At Par and Interest,
Free from Taxation
ALSO NO. 1
Municipal and School Bonds,
Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.
We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.
Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, the 1st and 2nd, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest. Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from funds already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 24, 1873.

The local money market to-day presented no new features worthy of note. Money is easy and in abundance; the tendency of rates is downward. The banks are accumulating a good surplusage, and the outlook is promising therefrom to-day had no difficulty in securing all they needed at reasonable rates, although there was no special draft made upon any of the banks. Transactions were rather under than over the average for this time of the year, and the general feeling was easy.

George B Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tuesday
Gold	115¾	115⅝
U. S. 6ses—1881—coupons	123¾	123⅝
5-20—1862	115⅝	115⅝
5-20—1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865	117¾	118
" 1865 new.	119	119
" 1867—coupons	120¾	120⅝
" 1868—coupons.	120	120⅝
10-40s.	112	112⅜
6-20—coupons.	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	113⅜	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101⅝	101¾
Erie	62¾	63¼
R. H. & E.	2	2¾
C. & A. C.	27¾	27¾
St. Paul	51	50¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾
North Western Common	71¾	71¾
Do. preferred	83¾	84
Pacific Mail	37¾	37¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	66	67¾
Fort Wayne	95¾	95
Adams Express	93¾	94¾
American Express	64	64
U. S. Express	71¾	71
Marion	125	124¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	54¾	53¾
Reading	58¾	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	122	121
Oil Creek	21¾	21
Lehigh Valley	61¼	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24	24¾
Penna. Rec-ipts	54¾	53¾
Philadelphia 5s	74	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	98	95¾
Central Transportation	48	48¾

Reports from the leading financial centres east and west indicate a condition similar to that in Pittsburgh. Money is generally plenty and operations rather light. In Philadelphia the statements of the national banks were not satisfactory, but this did not materially affect business, which showed a good increase, although not heavy. The week ended very unfavorably affects trade and there is not much doing, although the volume of trade keeps up to the average for the season.

The Chicago market for this week opened with a fair degree of activity in banking circles, and the demand for money was mainly from grain men, but as the supply of the needful continues more than adequate for all present purposes, the market rules steady and comfortable at 10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for good to choice produce and mercantile paper. Street rates steady at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. Trade of the city is rather dull, but up to the average in previous seasons, and deposits are fair. Collections are reported moderate, and the amount of currency going to the interior rather light.

St. Louis advices state that the money market for the last week ruled very quiet, and exhibited but few changes from the opening to the close. The general tone of the market has been steady and comfortable, with an abundant supply of loanable funds and but a moderate inquiry. Business at the bank has not been active at any time, owing principally to the dull and unsettled condition of general trade, which, however, is usual during the latter part of the summer months. The demand for loanable funds has been quite slow and has not kept pace with the supply, which has a tendency to lower the rates.

In Cincinnati the market for the week opens quiet. The banks are well supplied with currency, and are discounting freely for their depositors at 7@9 ⅌ cent. The amount of paper maturing from day to day is only moderate, and the banks report that it is promptly paid. In the open market it is firm at 8@9 ⅌ cent. for good business paper. There is no paper offering of a speculative character, and in the list of applicants for discounts all the various branches of trade and commerce are well represented.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1873.

Money was in fair demand at 6@6 per cent., closing at 6. Sterling was firmer and dull at 109@109½ for sixty days, and 110¼@110⅝ for sight. Gold was firmer and rather more active at 115@115⅛, closing at the highest rate. The clique of brokers took all offered at 115⅛. Loans 1@3 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $71,008,000. Treasury disbursements $70,-000. Government were quiet and firm. State bonds were dull. Stocks were weak and lower, in the early part of the day, but steadier in the afternoon, from a part of the decline recovered. The chief fluctuations were Delaware, Lackawana and Western 90¾, 91 and 90¾, Harlem 125¾ and 126; Union Pacific 24, 24¾ and 24⅜; Reading 58¾, 58⅝ and 58¾; Pacific Mail 37¾; Western Union 85, 84⅝ and 84¾; Erie 62¾ and 63; Lake Shore 92¾ and 92⅝; Northwest common 72 and 71¾; St. Paul 50¾ and 50⅝; do. preferred 71¾ and 71⅝; St. Joseph 25 and 24¾; C. C. I. C. 27 and 27¾. The gold exchange at the Stock Board was amounted to $6,778,915. The Erie Company sold to a German banking company two millions of bonds at dollars three days' sight exchange on London at 102½. The Illinois Central Railroad has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable July 1st. The Rock Island Directors report a surplus on the income account of $4,000,000. The gross earnings for the year were $6,657,000, and a surplus after the payment of interest, dividends, interest on bonds and leases, of $677,853. The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company elected the following Directors: Oliver Ames, Boston; Frederick H. Gray Bailey, White Coud, Kansas; Frederick Billings, New York; Sidney Bishop, Bishop, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Wm. A. Gwin, New York; Chas. Hosmer, Boston; Thos. Nickerson, Boston; George N. Curtis, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Garrison, New York; Francis G. Hayes, Boston, Mass.; Charles J. Morrill, Boston, Mass.; Augustus Schell, New York; Augustus Belgeman, New York, and Andrew V. Stout, New York. The Board of Directors met after the meeting to day, but no positive action was taken on the bond question, owing to the absence of the counsel of the Company. The Directors meet again on Thursday next.

COMMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123⅛; 5-20s of '62, 115⅝; do '64, 116¼; do '65, 117⅜; do '65 new, 119; do '67, 120⅝; do '68, 120⅝; 10-40s, 112⅜; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 95½; Tennessee old 79; do new, 79; Virginia new, 80; do old, 46; North Carolina old, 25; do new, 18.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Chicago and Northwestern 90; Western Union Telegraph, 84½; Quick-silver, 35; Adams Express 90¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 90; American Express, 64; United American Merchants Union Express, 64; Unit d States Express, 72; Pacific Mail, 37¾; New York Central, 101⅝; Erie, 63; do preferred, 72; Hudson, 124½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 96¾; Illinois Central, 97¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 87¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 72¾; do preferred, 84; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¼; Toledo & Wabash, 67¾; do preferred, 79; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 35; Chicago & Alton, 90; do preferred, 105; Cleveland & Mississippi, 29; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94½; Illinois Central, 97½; Lake Shore, 92¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 105¾; Union Pacific, 24; Atlantic & Pacific, 10⅜; Canton, 57; Harvard & Lackawanna, 96¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Bankers' bills, 109¾.

LONDON, June 24—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜; for account 92⅜. American 6 curities: 5-20s of 65, 85¾; 67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 86¾; new 5s, 89¾; Illinois Railway bonds, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—United States bonds: 5-20s of '62, 90¼.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 86f 20c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June, 24, 1873.

APPLES—The receipts continue meagre, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices may be quoted at $2@3 per brl for common to prime.

BUTTER—Continues very quiet, and notwithstanding commission houses have very little stock, the supply is fully equal to the demand—peddlers are supplying the storekeepers—and prices are nominally unchanged; 14@15 for common to medium, and 16@18 for prime to choice. The consumption of butter is always very much curtailed during the heated term.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $2.75@3.25 ⅌ bus, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Nothing worthy of mention in the hands of consumers, there is very little stock in this market, hence, prices are firm, though not quotably higher, ranging from 5@9 cents per lb.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull, prices are weak and lower, in sympathy with the raw material, and may be quoted at 18¾ ⅌ the car load, and 19@22 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Is in good supply, and continues to arrive freely. The market is well supplied and easier, although prices are not quotably lower. We continue to quote at 11@11¾ for prime Ohio Factory to the trade, and 12@12¾ in a jobbing way.

CANNED GOODS—Continue quiet, but stocks are not large, hence, prices are still unchanged. Peaches are considered a good investment for hold over until next year.

DRIED FRUITS—Continues very dull, and prices are nominally unchanged. We are reporting occasional small sales of halve Peaches at 5½@6c. Apples nominal at 5½@5¾.

EGGS—The arrivals have slacked up considerably, but the supply as yet is ample for present requirements, and prices are unchanged; 12@13c may be regarded as the ruling quotation for fresh packages.

FLOUR—Continues weak and in fair supply, and prices have still further declined; we reduce our quotations to $7@7.50 for spring, and $8@8.50 for red winters, as to quality. Ryo Flour is quiet and nominal at $5@5.50.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat within the past few days have been comparatively light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, which is light; hence, there is no improvement in prices $1.60 may be regarded as a fair quotation for good red, and $1.55 for fair—there is very little of what could be classified choice offering. Oats in good supply and dull, though not quotably lower, ranging from 45@50c, as to quality. The arrivals of Shelled Corn continue light, but there is not much call for it, hence, the supply is fully equal to the demand; we continue to quote at 54@55 on track and 50@57 from store or to-sales of 2 cars reported at 55. Ear Corn, in the shape of small sales, may be quoted nominally at 55. Rye continues dull but nominally unchanged; 75@80. We can report a sale of 50 bus, to a distiller, at 80c.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand for Sugars and Coffees, and a moderate business in the aggregate for this season of the year, but there is room for improvement. Refined Sugars are lower than they have been for a number of years. Standard A are being sold here at 10¾c, and there is a possibility that the bottom has not been touched, although it is not likely that prices will go much if any lower. Coffee is quiet in first hands, although importers are firm as to asking, and refuse to make concessions in order to make sales.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 25; Good to Prime, 22¼@23½c; fair 21@21½c. Old Government Java, 28c; other Java grades, 26@27c; new Java, 23@24c. Rio in packages, 23c; loose, 21¾c. Roasted Java, 33¾.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; C, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¼c; C. Yellow, 10¼; Circle C, 9¾c. Lower grades, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65 other grades ranging from 60 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾ Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 6¾@7.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c Prime 70@72.

HAY—There is no improvement in the demand for baled, and the market continues dull although prices are without quotable change, ranging from $18@24 ⅌ ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—In light supply, and prices are firm and fully sustained. Sales sold, in a jobbing way, at $1@1.10 ⅌ bushel, and new at $3@3 ⅌ brl.

POULTRY—Young or Spring chickens are quotable at 55 to 65 cents per pair according to size, and old ones at 75 to 80.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ⅌ lb 14½c. Ex. Sugar Cured Sholders, 9½c. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 12c. Beef tongues, per dozen. Bacon Sounders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 9¾c. 9¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sid es 10c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Mess Pork, $17.50 per bbl. Prime Lard, in 5 lb. pails, 12½c. Refined for summer use, in tres, 10c. Do, half bbls, 10½c. Do bbls, 11c. Do, in 3 lb. caddies, 12½c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 13¼c. Do, in 3 lb. pails 11½c; do, in 5 lb. pails, 13½c. Do, in 8 lb. pails 13½c; do, in 5 lb. pails, 13¾c. Do, in 3 lb. pails 13¾c; do, in 5 lb. pails, 14¼c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@4½c.

SEEDS—Timothy continues scarce and sells readily at $2.10@2.12½ per bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 94@95c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 24, 1873.

The Crude market continues weak, and prices are slowly but steadily declining; $2.05 per brl. seemed to be regarded as the ruling price at Parker's Storage against $2.07½ yesterday—a fraction less than 5¾c per gallon delivered here. Refined is also dull but nominally unchanged; 19@19¼c on spot, Philadelphia delivery, and 18¾@19c for futures; on cars here, quotable at 15¾@16c.

Refiners, it is said, are been buying pretty freely for July and August, and this movements for futures being worth less than immediate deliveries.

There is a steady demand for oil bris, and we can report regular sales at $2.15 for countries, and $2.25 for city make. Staves quotable at from $42@47 ⅌ M.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	bls.
Central Ref. Co.	John P. Logan	1,515
D. P. Reighard	John P. Logan	100
J. A. McKee & Son	John P. Logan	600
Lockhart P & Co.	Lockhart P & Co.	1,676
Standard Ref. Co.	Warden F & Co.	1,454
Weissenberger	Warden F & Co.	200
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co.	650
L. Irwin	Waring & King	1,208
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, King & Co.	1,407
Braun & Co.	Waring, King & Co.	1,000
H. S. H. Stewart	Waring, King & Co.	136
Wormeer, M & Co.	Waring & King	450
Citizens' Ref. Co.	Tack Bros., Phila.	112
Total		10,627

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Shipper.	Consignee.	bls.
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W.	50
Fisher Bros.	Vesta O. W.	554
Bushnell	Standard O. W.	900
R. S. Duncan	Penn O. W.	468
McKelvy	Star O. W.	316
Bushnell	Nonpareil O. W.	400
Bushnell	Alibi O. W.	480
Hutchinson	Hutchinson O. W.	624
Parker, T. & Co	Hutchinson O. W.	288
B. S. Duncan	Hutchinson O. W.	320
Stevenson	Commercial O. W.	631
Parker, T. & Co.	Cosmos O. W.	455
B. S. Duncan	Cosmos O. W.	74
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	210
Bushnell	Crystal O. W.	260
Tack Bros.	Citizens O. W.	900
Hutchinson & B.	Citizens O. W.	60
Fisher Bros.	Citizens O. W.	308
Owner	Lockhart & F.	140
Owner	Freedom C. W.	160
Total		9,154

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The heavy and unsettled feeling that distinguished our Flour market at the date of our last has since been far more noticeable; indeed, there has not been a single favorable feature to note. The market has been completely at the mercy of buyers, and the slaughter has in many cases been fearful. What were thought great bargains on Saturday cannot now be considered so. The market is so completely demoralized that our quotations cannot be taken as a correct guide to the market. The much lower prices current has stimulated the shipping demand, and we find our exports have increased materially, and but for the absence of freight room would have been much larger. The decline and depression has been the most noticeable in the Medium and Choice grades of Spring, of which our receipts have been largely made up. The receipts have been largely in excess of the sales, and we have added considerably to our stock, and with large arrivals in prospect, observers have had nothing in the immediate future to encourage them to hold, and we do not remember a more unsatisfactory week in the history of the trade for many years. Prices to every intelligent observer that the production of good and choice Winter Wheat and Fancy Spring Wheat flour is largely in excess of the domestic consumption, and it is impossible to find a foreign market for the surplus at anything like the cost of production; this has and story, and although oft repeated fails to exert any influence. The production of Minnesota Flour is very large, and although it is extensively popular with the home trade, there is very little demand for the better grades for shipment, hence the pressure to sell has been very great.

Since our last we have had a more active and variable Wheat market; the larger arrivals a further increase in freights and specie in gold have at times given buyers a marked advantage, but the more favorable advices from Europe and unfavorable crop reports from the continent have greatly stimulated the inquiry for export and for the future, and we hear large purchases have been made at Chicago and Milwaukee for New York, it being much cheaper there than here, and the sales there for July are the largest delivery that have to us are at low figures, all things considered. It is doubtless true that the supply of spring wheat at the Northwest is larger than was estimated in March and April, but the prospects for the winter wheat crop are less favorable than at that date, not only in this but also in Europe, and it is also very clear that the supply of wheat in Germany and France is much below the estimates formed in March, and we believe that the estimate of the California crop fully 5,000,000 bus as compared with that given early in March. The reports from the western winter wheat growing States are unfavorable; the want of rain is being seriously felt in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and this State, judging from the tone of our letters the prospects of the crop have changed most decidedly the past fortnight. An early rain may ruin much of that now standing. Harvest has commenced in Virginia, and in the southern counties the result thus far has been more satisfactory than we had hoped for. In Tennessee and Kentucky the crops is far better than during the past two years, and the same is true of Illinois and of all the States west of the Mississippi River. The movement of wheat at the North west is liberal, and we find the quantity on the canal is about 12,500,000 bus. We are adding to our stock slightly, but mainly of common quality. In winter wheat little has been done, holders are firmer, and do not press its sale. In spring for future delivery, quite an active business may be noted, chiefly in No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.48 in the month of July, and a few sales may be noted of No. 2 Chicago, in the August, at $1.45. The supply of No. 1 Milwaukee since Tuesday has been limited, the bulk of that to hand having been previously sold or purchased at Milwaukee through their agents there, and this has commanded higher prices than other descriptions more popular with shippers. The exports of the week have been 911,983 bus against 304,005 bus the corresponding week last year. About two thirds of the grain sent to town this week was previously sold, and the freight secured for the month, and hence very little room can be obtained for present shipment, thus have been a great drawback to business, and values have been greatly unsettled—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton a shade better; middling 23c. Flour in better inquiry; superfine western and State $5.25@5.50; common to good $5.60@6.40; good to choice $6.45@7.15. Rye flour dull and lower; $5.40@5.60. Whisky a sh de easier at 93½c. Wheat in moderate request and unchanged for inferior winter; red western $1.48; amber Michigan $1.50. Rye heavy and unchanged. Corn active and firm; new mixed Western 59@60c; old mixed Western 62@63c; sight. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar and Molasses dull. Petroleum firmer; crude 8½c; refined 19¾c. Pork firm; lower; new mess $16.50@16.75; old $15.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard weaker, steam 8¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 19c. Flour dull at $6.00@7. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1.33. Corn quiet at 49@50c. Rye dull and lower; $1.05. Oats dull at 32@33c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions steady. Pork quiet at $15.50. Lard firmer at 8½@9c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon active and firm; new mixed at 9½@10c; sugar cured 11@11½c. Butter in fair demand, but at lower rates. Eggs dull at 10c. Cheese: heavy receipts depress the market; 11@12c. Provisions opened quiet and closed firm at 9@9½c. Whisky steady at 93½c; wanted at inside rates. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9@9½c. Whisky firm; should rs need at 6½c; clear rib sides 8@8½c; clear sides 8½@8¾c. Bacon in good demand; sanitary 7½c. Hams 10@10½c.

LONDON, June 24.—Spirits petroleum 13½d. Linseed oil 34@34½. Tallow 47s.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; including uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for speculation and export and 7,000 American; June delivery from Savannah and Charleston 8 11-16d; May delivery from California while wheat average 11s 10@12s 10½; club 12s 6@12s 6d. Cheese 67s. Cumberland middles 37.6d.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Refined petroleum 39f.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1.19; No 1 $1.24; No 2 $1.08¾. Corn steady and low for regular; 33½c or sale o from cars steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 33c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 60c. Pork dull and lower at $15.75@15.87½. Lard lower; sales $8.70@8.90. Wheat firmer; red $1.35@1.40. Rye dull at 59@60c. Oats unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales at 89c. Dressed hogs dull at $4.75@5.00.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; amber $1.50. Corn firmer; white 46c. Rye steady at 70@75c. Mess Pork dull. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11½c. Lard dull; refined 9½c. Whisky 89c.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Wheat quiet; No 1 red nominal; $1.30. No 2 do $1.25. No 1 white $1.40. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 43½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 70c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions steady; mess pork $15.50; sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard quiet at 8½@9c. Whisky steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull at $5.75@6.50. Wheat quiet and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.38½; No 2 do $1.24½. Oats in demand active and prices advancing; No 2 32c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 64c. Corn active and firmer; No 2 mixed 33c. Barley quiet and nominal; No 2 60c.

TOLEDO, June 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and strong; No 2 red $1.30. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 36c. Oats in fair demand; No 2 white 30c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 64c. Corn active and firmer; No 2 mixed 35c. Barley quiet and nominal; No 2 60c.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4.75@4.90. Wheat firmer; red $1.35@1.40. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 32½c. Barley quiet and nominal; No 2 60c. Rye dull and lower; 65c. Provisions quiet and firm; pork $15.50. Lard firmer; prime 8½@8¾c; choice 9c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 8½c; clear sides 10½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red $1.30@1.40; amber $1.50@1.55. Corn dull; yellow 50c; mixed 49c; steamer 48½@49c; kegs 9¾@9½c; good 85c. Whisky unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; red $1.25@1.30; Tennessee $1.30@1.35. Corn dull; 37c. Oats dull; 30@34c. Rye dull; 60@65c. Pork 65c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard dull at 8½@9c.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—Flour dull at $5.75@6.50. Wheat quiet and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.38½; No 2 do $1.24½. Oats: demand active and prices advancing; No 2 32c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 64c. Corn active and firmer; No 2 mixed 33c. Barley quiet and nominal; No 2 60c.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Flour quiet at $6.00@7. Wheat dull; No 2 red $1.33. Corn quiet at 49@50c. Rye dull and lower; $1.05. Oats dull at 32@33c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions steady. Pork quiet at $15.50. Lard firmer at 8½@9c. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon active and firm; new mixed at 9½@10c; sugar cured 11@11½c. Butter in fair demand, but at lower rates. Eggs dull at 10c. Cheese: heavy receipts depress the market; 11@12c. Provisions opened quiet and closed firm at 9@9½c. Whisky steady at 93½c; wanted at inside rates. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9@9½c. Whisky firm; should rs need at 6½c; clear rib sides 8@8½c; clear sides 8½@8¾c. Bacon in good demand; sanitary 7½c. Hams 10@10½c.

LONDON, June 24.—Spirits petroleum 13½d. Linseed oil 34@34½. Tallow 47s.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton quiet and steady; including uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for speculation and export and 7,000 American; June delivery from Savannah and Charleston 8 11-16d; May delivery from California while wheat average 11s 10@12s 10½; club 12s 6@12s 6d. Cheese 67s. Cumberland middles 37.6d.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Refined petroleum 39f.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 spring $1.19; No 1 $1.24; No 2 $1.08¾. Corn steady and low for regular; 33½c or sale o from cars steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 33c. Barley quiet and nominal; No 2 60c. Pork dull and lower at $15.75@15.87½. Lard lower; sales $8.70@8.90. Wheat firmer; red $1.35@1.40. Rye dull at 59@60c. Oats unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales at 89c. Dressed hogs dull at $4.75@5.00.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; amber $1.50. Corn firmer; white 46c. Rye steady at 70@75c. Mess Pork dull. Bacon firm; shoulders 8½c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11½c. Lard dull; refined 9½c. Whisky 89c.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Wheat quiet; No 1 red nominal; $1.30. No 2 do $1.25. No 1 white $1.40. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 43½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady at 70c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions steady; mess pork $15.50; sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard quiet at 8½@9c. Whisky steady at 90c.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—Cotton quiet at 16@16½c. Flour dull at $4.25@4.50. Corn steady at 60@65c. Mess pork steady at $16.50. Lard in tierces 8@8½c. Bacon steady at 7½@9½c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Cotton dull; sales 800 (most good ordinary 15½c; low ordinary 15@15½c; middling 16¾c; middling Orleans 18¾c; receipts 1,712 bales; no exports; stock 61,000.

OSWEGO, June 24.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee offered at $1.48. Corn quiet; high mixed 53c.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Cattle receipts to-day, including 31 cars reported to arrive, 782, total for the week 6,886; market generally active at last week's prices; heavy, able in light stock and a shade weaker; three cars of extra cattle sold at $5.75; Texans, which were slow of sale; fat Texans sold at good prices, but rough stock was much inferior to that of last week, the three were the only cattle sold; 40 Illinois steers, 1,600@1,700 lbs, sold at $5.50@5.60; 17 Illinois steers, 1,500@1,600 lbs, at $5.25@5.40; 21 Missouri cows 962 lbs at $4.50; 31 do 1,000 lbs at $4.75; 40 do 1,000 lbs at $4.75; 40 Iowa steers, 1,400@1,500 lbs at $5.25@5.40; 19 Ohio steers, 1,000@1,100 lbs at $5.00@5.25; 16 do 1,100@1,200 lbs at $5.50@5.75; 1,100 do $5.75@5.90. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000; total for week 4,000; market opened quiet and closed firm at last week's closing prices; sales 26c Kentucky lambs at 5½@5¾c; 80 Ohio lambs, 90 lbs, at 5½c; 60 do 85 lbs at 5½c; 80 do 85 lbs at 5½c; 80 Ohio clipped sheep, 75@78 lbs, at 5½@5¾c; 26 Michigan clipped at 5½@5¾c; 60 do 80 lbs at 5½@5¾c; 80 do 85 lbs at 5½@5¾c; 80 do 85 lbs at 5½@5¾c; 80 do 85

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

Vote of Confidence in the Spanish Government Passed by the Cortes.

A COUNTER-REVOLUTION THREATENED.

Carlists Actively at Work in Cuba.

ANOTHER STEAM-SHIP DISASTER.

The Shah of Persia Seeking an Alliance.

BISMARCK AND THE PAPACY.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER IN AFRICA.

Protestant Clergymen Persecuted in Mexico.

'GREAT BRITAIN.
Object of the Shah's Visit.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 9th has the following special:

BERLIN, June 7.—To-day I have received from high authority certain information in regard to the European tour of the Shah, which cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. I am assured that the journey was undertaken against the wish of the sovereign and people of Persia, and, moreover, that the chief object which His Majesty has in view is to secure the friendship and support of England in future political complications, the occurrence of which he believes to be inevitable. He is aware that the destitute of his country must be mainly influenced by two great European powers, one of which he fears, while he is disposed to trust the other. The political views and predictions of the Shah, I am further informed, are entirely shaped by his prime Minister, who accompanies him in his travels, and who has the reputation of being a cultivated and intelligent statesman. The Shah desires, in view of certain eventualities, to arrive at a clear understanding with the British Government, and he brings with him to our shores an ardent desire not only to acquire our friendship, but to study our institutions. Could he be satisfied of England's future support in the event that he anticipates he would probably be prepared to identify his policy in Asiatic matters with ours, and he looks forward to the result of his visit to England with great but hopeful anxiety.

Bismarck and the Papacy.

The *Telegraph*, in its issue of the 10th, says: Prince Bismarck has declared in the German Parliament that it remains impossible, in the present circumstances, to fill up the post of German Envoy to the Vatican. The Government of the Empire, he added, would take no part in the next election to the Papacy, but after that event they would take steps to ascertain whether the successor to Pope Pius IX. had been legally elected.

A Steamer Wrecked—Fifteen Persons Drowned.

LONDON, June 22.—The steamer Columbus, from Dublin for Holyhead, ran ashore on Saint Seven's Rock, near Holyhead, to-day, and soon afterward broke in two amidships. She had on board two hundred passengers, of whom twelve were drowned. Three of the crew were also lost.

Grand Naval Display at Portsmouth.

LONDON, June 23.—One of the grandest naval displays ever held in British waters was made to-day, in honor of the Shah of Persia, at Portsmouth. The town was ornamented with streamers and triumphal arches. The harbor was filled with shipping arrayed in gala dress, and the flags of all nations, and the shores on both sides were covered with masses of spectators, thousands of whom came from London. The fleet, drawn up at Spit Head, consisted of forty-four vessels, the finest specimens of the British navy, comprising the entire Channel squadron, with numerous additions, and nearly all the great iron clads. The Shah arrived in Portsmouth at noon. His Majesty was received with a salute, disembarking on the Victoria pier, amid an immense ass mblage in and around the depot.

The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert was waiting, and the Shah immediately embarked, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and the Cravsatch. The yacht steamed slowly out of the harbor, and arriving in front of the fleet, was greeted with salutes from the iron clads. The Shah took a seven minutes position in the yacht, accompanied by princes, and proceeded to inspect the fleet, passing up and down in front of and between the lines. The yards were manned and salutes fired as the royal yacht passed.

When the inspection was completed the Victoria and Albert steamed slowly in front again and the review terminated with a grand salute, fired simultaneously by all the vessels of the fleet. The royal party then returned to Portsmouth.

The Shah, in conversation with Mr. Schenck, American Minister, last week, regretted that distance and want of time prevented him from visiting the United States, a country he had heard much of, and desired that his compliments should be sent to President Grant.

SPAIN.
Counter-Revolution.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

BIARRITZ, June 21.—Serrano, Marto, Caballero, Sir Rofas, Gamindo, La Sagasta and others residing here and in the neighborhood are endeavoring to organize a moderate party and secure possession of the Government of Spain. They have made overtures to the Carlists and to the regular regiments of the Republican service, intending, if they were a sufficient force, to march on Madrid. Propositions of this nature were made to Eto, Dorregarray, Lizzarga, and other leading Carlists, but these refused to have any relations with Serrano or his partisans; but it is believed that many regular regiments of the Spanish army are now in the interest of this conspiracy. The party pretends to favor a republican government, while the Carlists were told that should they not accept the proposition the northern provinces will be abandoned by them, and the troops withdrawn to the southern provinces. The Duke of Elro is also in favor of material order in Spain proper, when an invasion and a war of conquest against Navarre and the Basque country will be undertaken.

MEXICO.
Revolution in Jalisco.

MATAMORAS, June 21.—The revolution in the State of Jalisco, headed by President Aguilas, growing out of the attempt of the State Government to collect the taxes for the past sixteen years, while the State was under the control of the Indian chieftain Lozada, who was recently deposed of by the General Government, has assumed serious proportions, and General Palacios has been sent with his command to assist in quelling it. General Carlos Tuero telegraphs to the Government that it will be impossible to procure order in Jalisco unless the militia enforce these taxes, and it is believed that the State Government will have to abandon their collection or the Federal Government will suspend the State Government.

Protestant Clergymen Persecuted.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—The Mexican press are discussing the question of a new ministry. They consider a change urgent, in view of the necessity which has arisen for the protection of Protestant clergymen in Mexico. The interference of the military is especially demanded in Hidalgo, in order to Zafra from the fury of Catholic fanatics. The Protestant Bishop there was compelled to leave the place because his life was threatened. A riot occurred in Morelia on account of the expulsion of Jesuits.

AUSTRIA.
The Vienna Exposition.

VIENNA, June 21.—Jackson S. Schultz has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the United States to the Exhibition, and Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, has sent a dispatch to Washington recommending the appointment of Mr. A. Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Garretson was one of the suspended commissioners, and was re-appointed by Schultz as one of his assistants, and General Van Buren left Vienna, having abandoned all hope of being reinstated.

Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Exhibition yesterday, and passed through all the sections. His Majesty manifested great interest in the machinery exhibited in the American Department, and spent much time in its examination.

The weather is intensely hot.

AFRICA.
Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Herald* has a letter from Khartoum, April 30, confirming the news of the safety of Sir Samuel Baker and family, at Galuka, in February. He had been reinforced by two hundred soldiers and the troops of the mercantile establishment, and would at once renew the march to the Albert Nyanza.

The negro Adam Parbo, who, with two thousand Egyptian troops, attempted to protect the passage of caravans through Abyssinia, is said to have been surprised and captured by the natives and might be compelled to surrender. The report is considered doubtful, but reinforcements were sent him. The traveler Miani is said to have advanced south through the territory of Unyoro, and in the view of reaching the western shore of Albert Nyanza.

GERMANY.
Rumored Incapacity of Emperor William.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Union* newspaper publishes a rumor from Berlin that Emperor William is incapacitated for further duty, and that Crown Prince Frederick William will soon be proclaimed Regent.

Strasburg SUB French.

PARIS June 22.—The municipal election in Strasburg resulted in the triumph of the anti-German candidates.

THE INDIANS.
Commissioner Meacham on the Modocs

NEW YORK, June 21.—A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Peace Commission to treat with the Modocs, and who narrowly escaped the fate of his associates, General Canby and Dr. Thomas, is in this city, on his way to Fort Klamath, where the military commission for the trial of the captured members of the band will sit. Meacham can make no use of his right hand, the nerves of which were paralyzed by a ball through the wrist and forefinger. His left hand is twice its natural size, and there still remains a slight scar on the forehead from a ball, and from some cause a lump is on the right side of the head. Other wounds received on the ear, inside and elsewhere have entirely healed. His story of the treachery which resulted in the death of Canby and Thomas, is but the reiteration of that already told. Meacham says that himself and the other Commissioners had full information of the fate in store for them, but as Canby and Thomas would not accept the warning, he could not remain behind while they went into danger. It was Captain Jack, who gave the signal for the slaughter, and that old Schonchin attended to himself with pistol and knife. Of the scene of the forthcoming trial, he expresses no doubt that the Modocs who participated in the assassination will be convicted and executed. The effect of a virtual acquittal, or pardon after conviction, would be disastrous. With such a result in their eyes, the turbulence of the other tribes could not be restrained. The white men who massacred the Modoc prisoners should be hanged, Meacham thinks, on the same gallows with the Indian murderers. During the late the Modocs killed and wounded about three soldiers for every warrior in their band, at the same numb-ring more than sixty five, and that during the first three days' fight this band not only held out against eight hundred troops, armed with every appliance of modern warfare, but kep a passage open for their retreat which even the Warm Spring Scouts could not close. Meacham advises that those not guilty of participation, in the massacre be remanded to their reservation, as to distribute them among other tribes would be punishment to some only. His idea of the best policy for the future is, that all tribal ties be abolished, and that the Indians be made amenable to our laws, and be placed on the same footing with other members of the community.

FIRES.
Pottsville.

NEW YORK June 21.—A dispatch from Pottsville says that a fire in that city yesterday caused the loss of two hundred thousand dollars. The insurance on which is forty six thousand dollars, mainly in home companies. The fire began at half past two o'clock in the afternoon in a planing mill on Laurel street, and soon the whole block between Second and Third streets, including thirty houses and Kepizek's soap and oil works, were in flames. The fire was confined to the two blocks bounded by Minersville, High, Second and Third streets. Blazing shingles carried by the high winds from this fire alighted upon Webber's building on Centre street, and his backs and shingling the upper stories of the 25-men, but the flames here were soon extinguished. All business was suspended during the fire. One child was killed and another seriously injured while escaping from the flames, and several firemen seriously injured.

Gilberton, Pa.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 22.—A disastrous fire is raging at Gilberton, having originated in the forest along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The fire has been in progress for some days, destroying a vast amount of timber on the south side of Bear Ridge, but to-day it struck with a terrific shoot over Mahony mountain, and fell on Gilberton, destroying twenty-five houses belonging to the Hickory Coal Company, and turning over thirty families without shelter. The fire spread with such rapidity that the occupants could not save the furniture. Travel is stopped on the township road. The breaker of the Draper colliery, an immense structure, is in imminent danger of destruction. Men, women and children are doing all in their power to stay the flames, but as yet without success.

Michigamme, Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Michigamme, Michigan, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Over two hundred houses were burned. The loss of property is immense. Eight lives were lost.

MAINE.
Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Gordon Tragedy.

BELFAST, ME., July 23.—The coroner's jury in the Gordon tragedy completed the inquest this afternoon. They find that the father and mother came to their death in consequence of blows inflicted upon their heads with an axe, fracturing the skulls, in a brutal manner, by either Patrick or Ellen Gordon, died from inhaling smoke, heat and fire, after the blows were given; that the fire was kindled in many places in and upon the bed and crib in which the little boy was sleeping, and that the evidence is insufficient to show who did it.

The jurors further say that the blows were inflicted by John True Gordon, with malice aforethought, and that the fire was kindled and the door shut by him for the purpose of causing the bodies of his victims to be consumed and destroyed.

A new motive for the murder—that of revenge—was disclosed by the evidence of a young lady who resides in the vicinity, and to whom the boy Gordon has been paying attention. She had recently received anonymous letters introducing his character, the authorship of which he (Gordon) imputed to his sister-in-law. A few days before the murder, he examined the letters, and, finding his name with her, so exposed in words to that effect. It was also proved that on the Saturday evening previous to the murders he remarked to his cousin, a young man, "I know one thing, Almon's life or mine is in danger, and that in this world." The verdict over heard the result of the inquest without emotion. His examination is expected to take place before the police Justice on Wednesday.

THE CHOLERA.
Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 23.—There was a case of cholera in this city yesterday in a mild form; not fatal as yet.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—There were thirty-seven deaths from cholera to day, against fifty five yesterday. Of these twenty nine were colored. The weather to day was considered favorable to a decrease.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Five deaths from cholera in the Board of Health office to-day. Advices from Portsmouth state that this morning, on the steamer Potomac, a negro deck hand died of cholera at that place.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 23.—There were eight interments from cholera to day. The weather is hot and dry, and the disease is dwindling.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 23.—The report of Health Officer Jones shows that thirteen cases of cholera have occurred in this city since it first appeared two weeks ago. An investigation shows seven deaths out of the above number. The statement published in the Louisville *Courier Journal* of to day of great ravages of that disease is not true, either as to Mount Vernon or Evansville.

CHICAGO.
Excitement in the Corn Market.

CHICAGO, June 21.—During the past week a number of bushels of No. 2 corn, amounting in the aggregate to about 115,000 bushels, in two of the elevators here, have been posted on. Change, as is required in such cases, as out of condition—heated. The natural effect on the corn market has been to create an unsettled feeling and to depress prices, and yesterday No. 2 corn sold at 27 cents per bushel, cash, which is the lowest point touched in this market for twelve years. There has been considerable feeling aroused among operators in corn, and charges have been made on 'Change and in the city press that the corn posted as heating was fraudulently posted for the benefit of certain parties and to the detriment of the trade. A resolution was introduced on 'Change to-day, which, under the rules, lies over until Monday, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate these charges, and, if they find that there is good ground for them, instructing the attorney of the board to ascertain if there are grounds for legal proceedings against the parties making these postings.

OBITUARY.
Horace F. Clark.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Horace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, died in this city yesterday of rheumatism of the heart, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a member of the Thirty fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress, and since his retirement from politics has been identified with the business interests of this city and railroad progress and the development of the West.

The funeral services will be held in the Madison Square Presbyterian church, next Sunday, at 4:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by a special train at 6. P. M.

Bribery in a Libel Suit.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The Hawkins-*Picayune* libel case, which has been going on for weeks before what is known as the Fourth District Court, terminated at 10 P. M. to-night. The jury returned a verdict of eighteen thousand dollars for Hawkins. Immediately after the adjournment two of the jury went to the *Picayune* office and acknowledged that they had been bribed, one receiving one hundred and twenty five dollars. The other received an order for five hundred. The *Picayune* Company will apply for a new trial.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1873.

Goods Seized by Revenue Officials.

Several cases of mixed goods, and a quantity of black lace, were taken on South street and elsewhere yesterday by the Custom House officers. A heavy seizure has also been made in Baltic street, Brooklyn.

Fraudulent Practices in the Custom House.

Pending an appeal in the suit of James Reid & Co., to set aside the judgment for $7,500, the value of a cargo of whisky entered at the Custom House by means of alleged fraudulent practices, reference was obtained by the Government to determine whether the whisky had been entered without intentional fraud. At the resumption of the reference, yesterday, Ex-Gauger John C. Strong testified that when he was in the Custom House, Mr. Jayne threatened to lock him in the Ludlow street jail if he refused to sign a certain paper, the contents of which were not known, and to escape persecution he did sign it, and that subsequently he was told by Jayne that he (witness) could lose his place if he could not remember that Reid & Co. had offered to bribe him to undergauge the whisky in question.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts of all United States ports during the week, 19,820 bales; last year, 8,830; total receipts to date, 3,462,812; last year, 2,689,445. Exports for the week, 40,135; last year, 12,563; total exports to date, 2,425,140; last year, 1,887,307. Stock at all United States ports, 222,352; last year, 151,545; stock at all interior towns, 43,938; last year, 13,472; stock at Liverpool, 878,000; last year 979,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 168,000; last year, 35,000.

NEW YORK, June 22, 1873.

Funeral of John A. Kennedy.

The funeral of John A. Kennedy takes place on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Among the pall-bearers will be Thurlow Weed, Mayor Havemeyer, Thomas C. Acton and Deputy Grand Master of Masons Thorne and five prominent Odd Fellows.

Tax Credit Mobilier suits.

It was said yesterday by one of the Government counsel in the Union Pacific Railroad suit, that should the defendants soon put in their demurrer to the bill in equity, which is anticipated, the argument will commence some time in September at Hartford.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1873.

Sentence Deferred.

At the request of his counsel to day, Recorder Hackett deferred passing sentence upon Wm. J. Harkey, convicted of murder on Saturday, to give time to prepare his motion for a new trial.

International Workingmen's Association.

The Federal Council of the International Workingmen's Association, at a meeting yesterday, listened to the reading of communications from Spain and Switzerland inquiring if, in case of a general strike among all workers there, the sections in this city would loan them money to carry out their plans.

Tennie Claflin and Victoria Woodhull.

The United States Circuit Court was to day engaged in empaneling a jury for the trial of Tennie Claflin and Victoria Woodhull. The Judge refused to postpone the trial in consequence of the alleged sickness of one of the defendants.

The Walworth Murder.

On motion of Charles O'Conor, the trial of young Walworth, for shooting his father, goes over until to-morrow.

Faro Banks Closed.

The proprietors of faro banks, learning of the contemplated raid of the police, have closed their establishments.

THE SALARY GRAB.
Card from Senator John Sherman, of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The *Gazette* will publish to-morrow the following letter from Senator John Sherman:

MANSFIELD, Ohio, June 19, 1873.—*To the Editors of the Gazette*:—I no ice a telegram in yesterday's *Gazette*, in which Gen. Boynton classifies me with the Senators who have not returned their back pay. This is literally true; for as I have not received it, I have not returned it. Still the telegram conveys a false impression. The simple truth is, that within a few days after the passage of the salary bill, after consulting with some of my colleagues, and in deference to the general sentiments of my constituents, I determined I would not receive the back pay, but would leave it there it now is, in the Treasury of the United States. No one, not even the presiding officer of the Senate, and when asked by any one about the mat er I have answered that I would not receive it. I did not and do not yet think it necessary formally to receive the money and then pay it back again. It was my purpose to make any public statement of my action in this matter, and I do so now not from any desire to claim any merit for what I have done, nor even to be misjudged, but to assure such of my associates who, though voting against the salary bill, yet received the pay allowed by it, but simply to assure those who take an interest in the matter that I have not and will not receive any portion of the four thousand five hundred dollars which by a blunder and forty cents allowed me by the salary bill for back pay."

Yours truly,

JOHN SHERMAN.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A telegram from Port au Basque reports a ship totally wrecked and the drowning of the captain and mate.

—The War Department will this week invite proposals for supplying 250,000 head stones for the graves of Union dead.

—The President is reported as saying he will not select the Chief Justice from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court.

—Articles of association have been filed with the Secretary of State of Indiana, of the Dayton, North Vernon and Norwich Railroad Company, who design building a road by the most practicable route from North Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., to Dayton, O.

—The libel suit of R. W. Furnas, Governor of Nebraska, against the *Omaha Herald*, is in progress. The suit was brought on account of charges made at the time of his election that he had taken a bribe to influence his vote while a member of the Nebraska Legislature sixteen years ago.

—It is stated that an application by the Government counsel for an injunction restraining certain defendants in the forthcoming suit against the Union Pacific Railroad from disposing of property until the case is decided will be argued before Judge Swift at Canandaigua, New York, in a few days.

—Charles P. Carty, of Indianapolis, has received notice of his appointment by the Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, of Chicago, as Supreme Recording Secretary and Grand Scribe of the Supreme Lodge of the World of Knights of Pythias. This appointment makes Indianapolis the headquarters of the order.

—The United States yacht America was sold at the Naval Academy on Friday, for $5,000. The Secretary of the Navy has to ratify the sale to make it valid. The Government guarantees no title. It is supposed the reason for this is that there may be some who never gave up their right to prize money from her when she was presented to the Government by a part at least of her captors.

—S. B. Henderson, *alias* H. Pay, who attempted to pass a forged check on the Bristol County (Mass.) National Bank on Saturday, was arraigned on Monday morning in the Municipal Court of Boston, Mass., and put under $10,000 bail for his appearance in the Superior Court. He had in his possession seven thousand dollars in New Jersey Central Railroad bonds, probably stolen, and a complete disguise of rough clothes. The accused claims that he is a victim of mistaken identity.

NEW ORLEANS.
Trial of Two Men Charged with Shooting Governor Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The case of the State versus Melvin M. Cohen and Charles R. Bailey, charged with shooting with intent to kill William Pitt Kellogg, was commenced at Carrollton this morning, before Judge Pardee, the venue having been changed from Orleans to Jefferson parish. Attorney General Field, assisted by R. King Cutler and ex-Postmaster Lowell, represent the State. Messrs. T. J. Semmes, E. J. Ellis and John H. New appeared for Bailey, and Messrs. Wm. M. Randolph, C. Castellanoo and C. E. Whitney for Cohen. The jury consists of ten negroes and two whites. Kellogg was present as a witness.

A Notorious Desperado Captured.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 21.—Maurice Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, formerly Chief of Police of Matamoras, was arrested here to-day and remanded to the Mexican authorities on a demand of the authorities of that country under the extradition treaty, on the charge of having killed the Chief of Police of Matamoras, who had been appointed to succeed Portugal some time ago, and several policemen. During the revolution last year Portugal, at the head of a small party, sacked Ranchetto and Bagdad, Mexico, and killed several citizens of those places, and has since been engaged in cattle stealing and plundering along the frontier with his confederates.

Two Murderers Killed.

OMAHA, NEB., June 21.—Yesterday, two men, a negro and a white man, entered the house of Mr. O'Donnell, about two miles west of Sidney Station, Nebraska, and robbed the house and shot Mrs. O'Donnell, dangerously wounding her. A party started in pursuit of the robbers, and found them near Pattu Station, and killed both of them. The name of the white man is given as Phillips, and the negro is supposed to be E. Berry.

Family Difficulties in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA. June 22.—Isaac Freeze, a resident of the Eighth ward of this city, was shot by his wife on Friday night. She first attacked him with a poker, and then with a fire shovel. He took them away from her. She then drew a revolver and fired four shots, one ball striking him in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Family difficulties are the cause.

Female Suffrage.

CANANDAIGUA, June 21.—District Attorney Crowley to-day entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the court adjourned *sine die*.

POLITICAL NOTES.

OLD times seem to be coming again. Here are Gideon J. Pillow and Isham J. Harris mentioned as among the prominent candidates for Governor of Tennessee.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* announces its intention to treat any man who announced himself as an independent candidate in the State campaign "as an active co- perator in the attempt to give the State over to the control of the blacks."

WITH Andy Johnson Governor of Tennessee, and General Butler Governor of Massachusetts, there would be great danger that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between these two sovereign States might be interrupted. Voters should think of this.

THE following is the Columbiana county Republican ticket:—Representative—Ephraim S. Holloway; Auditor—Joseph J. Scroggs; Treasurer—Daniel W. Firestone; Sheriff—Joseph D. Fountain; Commissioner—Hiram Gaver; Infirmary Director—Jesse D. Chandler; Coroner—Samuel Badger.

THE following is the Republican ticket of Lawrence county:—Assembly, E. S. N. Morgan; Sheriff, James McWilliams; Treasurer, Forbes Holton; Commissioner, Robert Mehard; Register and Recorder, James Crowl; Jury Commissioner, Jas. Moffat; Auditor, Layfayette Baldwin; Coroner, J. K. Pollock.

THE Republicans of Crawford county have placed the following ticket in the field: For State Senator, George K. Anderson; for Representatives, Frederick Bates, M. W. Oliver, Jr.; for Treasurer, B. F. Stebbins; for Commissioner, I. Bloomfield Gerow; for County Auditor, E. R. B. Sackett; for Jury Commissioner, E. Skeels.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans says that it is not General Beauregard who signed the recent address in New Orleans to the people of Louisiana that has been republished in this city, but a pretended letter from Beauregard, which was forged by the bogus newspaper correspondent, J. S. Hellfrich; Auditor—Jeff. Hall; Register and Recorder—J. M. Vanzandt, Prothonotary—Jere. Crouse; District Attorney—L. N. Meyers.

THE published return of the last census are by no means confined to mere population statistics, but abound with interesting facts illustrative of the social and physical progress of the country. Not the least noteworthy of these is the proof furnished that "protection does protect." The census of 1860 showed that from 1850 to 1860 under a strictly revenue tariff, the increase in the number of manufacturing establishments throughout the country was but per cent., while between 1860 and 1870, under protection, the increase was at the rate of twenty-four per cent. Here is a nut for the free-traders to crack.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE California people are wondering how they shall vote. The new election law is very particular in requiring that the tickets shall be 12 inches and that the printed matter shall be "single headed" and in long primer type. Now, in San Francisco, 62 officers are to be voted for, and their names and those of the offices which they seek cannot possibly be printed on a 12 inch ticket in legal form. It is simply a typographical impossibility, and if the cut-and-manufacturers had consulted some printer, before meddling with what they did not understand, they would have escaped the perpetration of a grave absurdity.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Edward Dithridge.

Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, Pittsburgh lost one of its most honored and influential citizens by the demise of Mr. Edward Dithridge, which occurred at the family residence, Brushton station, Pennsylvania Railroad. The immediate cause of his death was mortification from a wound in the foot, which was deemed but slight at first, but after healing once broke out afresh and could not be checked.

Mr. Dithridge at the time of his death was in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was widely known as the inventor of the Dithridge lamp chimney, and the proprietor of the Fort Pitt Glass Works. He came to England from Scotland when only eight years of age, his father, who was a skilled glass manufacturer, being induced to emigrate here, and take charge of the Bakewell Glass Works. His departure from the old country was attended with many difficulties, as it was in the year 1812, when England did not permit her skilled workmen to leave the land. The boy remained in Pittsburgh until he had almost reached manhood's estate, and then went to New York, returned to this city about thirty years ago, and after serving a time as foreman for Messrs. Curling, Robinson & Co., went into business for himself, and was the founder of the Fort Pitt Glass Works. He pursued his calling with assiduity and as rewarded by seeing his wares become famous, and himself attain a handsome competence.

In his private as in his business life, he was a man who was universally esteemed. He was a man of great benevolence and independence of will, and was always ready to stand up unflinchingly for what he considered the right. He early became an advocate of the slave, and maintained his principles so boldly that he was enabled to see the triumph of the cause he had so zealously supported. In his early years he attached himself to the Methodist Church, and his profession of Christianity was always marked by consistency with a thorough practical education thereto.

The Trustees met at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of June, and temporarily organized. The Governor, who signed the bill, and agreed to temporarily act, declined on this condition. That the interests to be chiefly benefitted should provide the means to erect buildings and organize this school. The design of the bill evident is to engraft this school as part and parcel of the common school system, after the manner of other high schools.

On behalf of this Board, I therefore invite any and all communities desiring the location of such a school in their midst, to send me, at HARRISBURG, the publication of their views on the subject, to be laid before the Board on the first Tuesday of August, when it next meets.

THOMAS J. BINGHAM,
Secretary of the Board.

Chronic Diseases

There is scarcely a chronic disease affecting the human body, but what its true character may be ascertained by analytic and microscopic examination of the urinary secretion alone.

DR. RYAN, at the office of Messrs. BENNETT, HILL & ELLSWORTH, No. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

139,469. Iron Post for Wire Fences—Daniel Kaufman, Boiling Springs, Pa. Application filed January 11, 1873.

139,483. Reed Organ—A. J. Sorensen, Erie, Pa., assignor to Burdett Organ Co., same place. Application filed March 14, 1873.

139,501. Cutter for Meat and Vegetables—M. L. Edwards, Salem, O. Application filed March 8, 1873.

139,511. Washing Machine—Melvin N. Lovell, Erie, Pa. Application filed November 21st, 1872.

139,736. Mail Bag Fastening—Brice X. Blair, Huntingdon, Pa. Application filed December 19, 1873.

139,548. Apparatus for Assorting Nails—John Cox, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself and Robt. Chessman, Elma, Pa. Application filed March 23, 1873.

139,572. Animal Trap—John Gould, Clinton, Pa. Application filed March 29, 1873.

139,590. Sad Iron—David Irons—A. S. Mann, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed Dec. 2, 1872.

139,594. Machine for Cutting Hoop-Locks—John McGrew Ravenswood, W. Va. Application filed February 19, 1873.

139,596. Harvester—Wm. K. Miller, Canton, O. Application filed March 14, 1873.

REISSUE PATENTS.

5,432. Grain Drill—Benjamin Kuhns, Dayton, O. Patent No. 116,719, dated July 4, 1871. Application filed January 21, 1873.

5,434. Method of and Means for Increasing the Draft of Oil Wells—Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville, Pa. Patent No. 59,936, dated November 20, 1866; antedated May 20, 1866. Application filed May 24, 1873.

5,437. Smoothing and Tufting Iron—John Hewett, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patent No. 135,335, dated January 28, 1873; reissue No. 5,357, dated April 15, 1873. Application filed May 27, 1873.

BREVITIES.

....There are at present confined in the county jail one hundred and fifteen persons; of this number there are, vagrants, 36, females 7. Court cases, males 52, females 10.

....Forty acres of land were purchased yesterday on the South Side, to be used for cemetery purposes. It is located on the Brownsville road, about a mile from the Mount Oliver Inclined Plane.

....We were in error in stating, on Saturday, that a new trial had been granted in the case of Humphrey vs. Baum, which was argued on Thursday in the District Court. Judge Hampton is still holding under advisement.

....On Saturday morning the Judge of the District and Common Pleas Courts appointed Geo. W. Bowman, civil engineer of Allegheny county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Clugston, Esq.

....Near Portsmouth, Ohio, on Thursday Mr. S. B. Dunbar, a clerk in Scioto county, and one of Portsmouth's best citizens, while hunting near Gallipolis, Ohio, accidentally shot and instantly killed himself, with a double-barreled shot-gun, while blowing in the gun.

....The tenement house attached to the paper mill on Third street, Allegheny, Ohio, was destroyed on Friday last. Loss, $3,000; insurance, 4 months, at from 6 to 8 per cent., according to circumstances, and call loans are quoted at 6 per cent nominal.

The demand for money in the Chicago market seems to be a little more active, but there is a plenty of it yet for all borrowers who can produce satisfactory collaterals. All the banks would be glad to increase their discounts of prime paper at 10 per cent, which really means 11 per cent, interest, and most of them would make the loans—if they could get customers—more than 10 per cent. The demoralization of the grain markets, in consequence of the hot corn excitement and the suspension of the operations of the movement of produce, and will doubtless exercise an unfavorable influence on trade generally for some weeks to come.

In Cincinnati the amount of paper offering for discount is fair, and banks are crediting their customers at only 9@9½ per cent. on good mercantile names. In the open market the rate is firm at 9@10 per cent. for good business paper. Money on call, 5@8 per cent. Money on mercantile property, from one to five years, 10 per cent., and in some instances transactions are made at 9 per cent.

The Philadelphia money market is in quite an anomalous condition. With a plethora of funds, both at the banks, and on the street, there is almost an entire suspension of activity in business circles. There is no disposition to invest surplus funds in speculative shares and the market is depressed. Whilst loans can be obtained on merely nominal rates, there is a good deal of sensitiveness in financial circles just now. It would take very little to start a panic. This was made clear by the sudden and absurd fall in price of Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad stock, which a few weeks ago sold at 32, and on Saturday dropped to 25, on the bare announcement that the directors had agreed to pass the July dividend for the purpose of improving the road with the receipts—and if the directors had agreed to raise a loan for this purpose, as other lines do, the stock would not have fallen probably more than two dollars a share instead of eight dollars. This is a freak of the market which we do not understand, especially when it is known that the profits of the past six months were ample for this purpose. Stocks dull and prices were barely maintained. Sales of city 6s, new, at 101½; Reading Railroad, sold at 58½@58¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾@54¾; Northern Central Railroad at 36¾; Minehill at 55, and Oil Creek advanced, selling at 25¾@25¾; an advance of 1¾ since Saturday. The rest of the list was devoid of spirit. Pennsylvania Salt Company allotments sold at 72.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1873.

Money was easy, but rather more active, at 4@5, with exceptions at 3 at the close, sterling was quiet; 60-day bills, for sixty days and 109@109¼ for sight. Gold was alternately weak and firm on narrow fluctuations, the extremes of the day being 115 to 115¾. There were large orders to buy at about 115, and the bears were unable to depress prices. Subsequently the gold operators obtained control, and by a vigorous bull movement forced the price up to 115¾@115¾, when the bears began to cover, and the market became

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

Unpaid Letters.—Miss Della Ritter, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Levy & Lewis, New York, 3c; Howard Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.

Contract Awarded.

Messrs. O'Neill & Filun have secured the contract for paving Jane street with the Wycoff Pavement. The Commissioners, after a lengthy examination of the different wooden pavements, awarded the contract to O'Neill & Filun by a unanimous vote. The whole contract amounts to $60,000.

All-ghany City Property.

At the meeting of the Property Committee of Allegheny Councils held on Friday evening, it was resolved to buy the brick house and lot, No. 116 Sandusky, for an engine house. Mr. Fahrman, for $, is asking that an armory. The petition of 5 tattery on Monument Hill, be built for $ the Park Commissioners.

was referred.

West rn University.

The closing exercises of this institution take place this week. The examination of the different classes commenced Monday, and will continue through Friday. The Baccalaureate address will be given to day, at eleven o'clock. The class day services will take place Thursday at 2½ o'clock. Commencement Friday at 7½ P. M., in the Third Presbyterian church.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the Hamburg line steamer Vandalia at New York. Inman line steamer City of Antwerp at New York. National line steamer Denmark at New York. White Star line steamer Oceanic at Queenstown. National line steamer Egypt at Queenstown. N. G. Lloyd line steamer Koln at Southampton. French line steamer Vine de Havre at Brest. Cunard lines teamer Abyssinia at Liverpool.

Police Proclamation.

Chief of Police Irwin has issued the following manifesto in relation to shooting firearms and firecrackers on the 4th of July:

To the Public:

In compliance with the request of the Fire Marshal and citizens of the city, the police force will be instructed to enforce the following ordinance, and arrest all persons violating the same on the Fourth of July:

If any person shall throw, cast, or fire any squib, rocket, or other fireworks in or into any of the streets, lanes, or alleys of this city, every such person shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum not exceeding $5.

JOHN IRWIN,
Chief of Police.

Controller McGowan to the Butler Street Commissioners.

The City Controller yesterday sent the following letter to the Butler street Commissioners:

PITTSBURGH June 25 1873.

To the Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of Butler street, Eighteenth ward:

GENTLEMEN: Unless I am advised to the contrary, I shall consider it my duty to refuse to deliver to your Commissioners any bonds of the city without first obtaining a receipt of all the members of the Board; therefore this notice is taken because of the want of unanimity of action on the part of the board in awarding the contract for the improvement of said street, and to save the contractor from possible loss by reason of the said intended action of the undersigned.

Respectfully yours,
E. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

A Happy surprise.

On Monday evening, after school hours, the teachers and Principal of the Second ward schools Allegheny, met at the saloon of J. K. Brown, Federal street, for the ostensible purpose of having a social hour together, in the enjoyment of ice cream and strawberries, before separating for vacation. In the midst of the enjoyment, Miss Maggie Brown appeared in the middle of the room, and in a few well chosen words, full of kindly feeling, presented Miss Principal, Mr. Geo. T. McDowell, with a beautiful cane, mounted by a massive gold head, containing an inscription expressive of their appreciation of his labors among them. The Professor was completely overcome by surprise, but made a very handsome reply, which was full of feeling and gratitude. Mr. McDowell is about to sever his relation with the Second ward schools, in order to succeed Professor Curry in "Curry Institute," and his many friends wish him the abundant success that he and his talented partner deserves.

A Powerful Di infectant.

Without desiring to needlessly alarm our people, it is not out of place for us to call their attention to the probability of a visit from the cholera, which is now creating dismay in other cities, and to urge upon all greater attention to sanitary matters. Especially should every one see to it that his premises are cleaned and disinfected, and then, even if the scourge does come, its great power will b broken. This process of purification can be easily and cheaply managed by the use of powerful disinfectant, "Carbonate Powder" manufactured by the Pittsburgh Tar Chemical works. This preparation is put up under the personal supervision of Prof. Otto Wuth, one of the best chemists in the state, and has been in use in other cities by which its value is proved and reliability has been thoroughly tested. It is endorsed by the medical fraternity at a, and generally recommended by chemists, druggists, and physicians. We advise every one of our readers to get a supply of the carbonate and to purify their premises, carriage houses, cellars, outhouses, vaults, etc at once. The advertisement elsewhere gives further particulars.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

Last evening at the Fourth avenue Baptist Church Sunday School Hall, the Belles Letters Society of the Bishop Bowman Institute held their seventh annual entertainment. The Misses Phillips played a duet on the piano. Miss Cummings read an original essay by Miss Kate Barr. Bulwer's "Aux Italiens" was read by Miss Clay. A duett was sung by Miss and Mr. Colville to the accompaniment on the piano of Prof. Rohbock. Miss Compton then read an original essay, after which the Misses Page and Bowman read an essay entitled "School for Scandal." Miss Lottie Everson then played a solo on the piano, "Titania." Miss Barr then read an original essay, "The Coming Man." Miss Kittie read, "The Fuss Against the Panes." Miss Colville sang, after which Miss Irwin read "In Memoriam," an original essay. Miss Pace then read an "April Shower." Mr. Colville then sang, after which "The Charge of Balaklava" was read by Miss Cannon. Miss Sweitzer then recited "Miss Castle on the Mount." Another duett was then given by Miss and Mr Colville, after which Rev. Mr. Custer, the Principal, awarded the Bishop Reed first prize, Miss Katie Cumings received the prize in the Senior Class, which consisted of Lockhart's life of Walter Scott, in three volumes. Miss Sophie McCormick received the Middle Class prize, and Miss Bessie Ringgold the Primary. Miss Emma Henning took the prize for non-attendance.

The entertainment reflects great credit on the Institution, and the musical portion was especially commendable, and reflects great credit upon the teacher, Prof. Rohbock, who is also organist of the Third U. P. church.

The essays of the young ladies were also commendable, and showed much originality and study.

COOLNESS AND TENACITY.

A Man has his Hand Sawed in Four Places.

A man residing at No. 17 Second Avenue met with a peculiar and painful accident at the Eagle Planing Mills, in Allegheny, yesterday. He was at work at a saw, when he by some accident ran his hand against it, and cut it terribly between the finger, clear to the wrist. He seemed to have got either excited, or peculiarly unfortunate, for his hand was sawed in four different places, between the fingers, clear to the wrist, before he was seen, inflicting terrible and ugly wounds. Medical aid was hastily summoned, and the man's hand partially dressed. He scarcely appeared to mind the injury how ever, for he walked home almost as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

CLOSING TH COLLEGES.

Winding Up for the Summer Vacation—Interesting Commencement Exercises Last Evening—Pittsburgh Female College—Bishop Bowman Institute.

Two of our home Collegiate Institutions closed last evening, for the summer vacation, and the occasion was duly celebrated by "Commencement" exercises as usual. These farewell performances possess a peculiar interest to the pupils and their friends, and are always certain to call together goodly audiences, when no atmospheric influences will deter from being in attendance, and who are invariably pleased with the entertainment offered. This was illustrated in the event of last evening.

The exercises of the graduating class of the Pittsburgh Female College were held in the College Chapel, was comfortably filled with the audience in attendance. After the class had the exercises began with music by Prof. Blessner, followed with prayer by the Rev. A. W. Bartis, which was succeeded by the "Commencement March," by Prof. and Miss Blessner on the piano and organ. They young ladies then took charge of the exercises and presented the following programme:

Salutatory.—Our Boats are Launched but where is the Shore? Miss Laura J. Sawtell, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Essay—Conquest, Miss Anna C. Knox, East Florey, Pa.; Song—Sleeping I Dreamed, Miss Mary H. Pershing; Essay—Mutual Parts, Miss Annie H. Moore, Allegheny; Essay.—The Attending Trio, Miss Clara E. Dunham, Warren, Pa.; Duet—American Belles, Misses Howard and Emerson; Essay.—What Next? Miss Sarah D. Stoneroad, Pittsburgh; Essay.—Open Doors, with Valedictory Addresses, Miss Louise V. Pershing, Pottsville, Pa.; Piano Solo.—Caprice de Concert, Miss Nettie E. Brown.

The graduates having thus finished their essays, were addressed by the Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, who presented the diplomas. The Misses Campbell and Unger followed this with a beautiful song, when Dr. Pershing announced the distribution of prizes, as follows: Essay prize, Miss Annie M. Moore; Reading, Miss Jennie Woods; Mathematics, Miss Minnie Bastress, Miss Mattie Horner being second on this list; Painting, Mary Bemphill; Drawing, Mary Beattie; Butler's Analogy, Miss Laura Sawtell. Miss Wilson also was the recipient of a volume of music from her instructress in music, Miss Curtis, for having made the greatest proficiency in music during the term. The Misses Greene and Jones were commended in this direction.

The exercises were concluded with an instrumental duett by the Misses Greene and Jones, and a farewell song by Miss Mary Campbell.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Meeting of the "Unterrified" in the Court House Yesterday—Disorder, Confusion and Uproar—Buncombe and Braggadocia—The Most Disgraceful affair the Democracy ever Witnessed—The Contest for President—A Flank Movement and a Fight—Delegates Elected—Instructed for Hamilton Disston for State Treasurer.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the Democratic County convention met in the Common Pleas Court room to select ten delegates, three Senatorial and seven Representative, to attend the State Convention at Harrisburg, also to nominate a county ticket if deemed expedient, and transact such other business as might be brought before it. This Convention was, to put it mildly, the most demonstrative affair of the kind ever held in Allegheny county. To govern it was an utter impossibility. To preserve order was out of the question. The disorder, confusion, fighting, and swearing that went on part of the time was sufficient to confuse the best of men, and all of what "pandemonium broke loose" must be. Nearly every one present seemed determined to have his own way, to run the concern according to his own idea of the manner in which it should be managed. The ruling of the chair was at times utterly ignored, and the President could only stand aghast, and wait until the fearful excitement would temporarily subside in order to say a few beseeching words in favor of fair play, and decorum.

GETTING UNDER WAY.

W. D. Moore, chairman of the County Committee, called the Convention to order, and announced that the first business would be the appointment of temporary secretaries, and the following were unanimously elected: M. Cassiday, T. J. O'Leary, J. P. Laughren, James F. Gilson, James Coyle, John A. Weaver, W. S. Rose, Joseph A. O'Neill.

The list of delegates was called over, and those having credentials were admitted to seats. The attendance was quite large, and what added interest to the contest was the fact that the Ring-Bailey faction, which had identified itself with the Liquor League, was making a strong fight against the Bar interest. There were a good many contested seats, and as a consequence considerable difficulty ensued. A motion to appoint a committee on contested seats was made, but Col. Ballard ordered to point of order that the Convention had not the right to make such an appointment before a permanent organization was effected. However, the chair decided the point not well taken. Mr. Stuart called that the temporary chairman had not the appointing power. The President stated Mr. Stuart's point of order, that the temporary chairman had no appointing power, and proceeded to state the question, giving his reasons for the decision he had rendered.

THE CHAIR IN TROUBLE.

Mr. Murray—I call the chairman to order.

Mr. Moore—Take your seat, sir; what right have you to call me to order; I am addressing this Convention, and I have a right to finish what I have to say. I say the ruling of the chair is correct, and I demand it be sustained.

The question was then put and the "yeas" yelled at the top of their voices, the "nays" trying their best to beat them. The hair was unable to decide, and after a good deal of wrangling a division was called and the Chair decided the "ayes" had it.

A division was called for and the Secretaries commenced to call the roll, when it was finished none of them agreed. One had it, yeas, 90; nays, 87; another, yeas, 91; nays, 88; another, yeas, 92; nays, 81; and still another, yeas, 92; nays, 76.

Mr. Rodgers moved that as no dependence could be placed upon the tallies kept by the Secretaries that the Chair be sustained, but Mr. Guthrie moved as an amendment that the whole matter be laid upon the table, and it was carried.

CHOOSING A PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. Barr the Convention proceeded to effect a permanent organization. W. D. Moore and John Coyle were nominated for President, and on him the nominations were closed. Considerable difficulty was encountered in the selection of secretaries as no confidence could be placed in the temporary ones. The matter, however, was finally settled by each of the candidates selecting one. Mr. Moore chose Timothy O'Leary, and Mr. Moore, Mr. Warden. Throughout the voting, which continued some time, the utmost uproar prevailed, the noise being great enough to be heard almost a square distant. At times a number of the Convention endeavored to make a speech at once, and in order to make himself heard yelled out at the top of his voice. The voting was finally over and the result announced—Moore 79, and Coyle 76, which was greeted with cheers.

MR MOORE ON TIME HONORED PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Moore, on taking the chair said he looked upon this vote as in some measure a ratification of the most sincere work he had ever done—the work for the Democratic party last fall. He expressed his confidence in the time honored principles of the Democratic party, and said there was no turning worse than that which was relected over one-half of the people of this country. If the Democracy had had a fair count of their votes at the last election their candidate would now be in the Chair of State. He concluded by expressing his intention to preside over the Convention firmly.

On motion the temporary secretaries were continued as permanent officers and a committee on Contested Seats was appointed, after which the Convention took a recess until a quarter after two o'clock. When it convened in the afternoon Mr. Sawyer moved that delegates be elected to the State Convention as follows:

Senatorial.—One from Allegheny, one from the South Side, and one from between the rivers.

Legislature.—Two from Allegheny, two from South Side, and one from between the rivers, and one from each of the First and Twelfth Legislative Districts of Pittsburgh. It was amended by Mr. Reel that the three candidates having the highest number of votes shall be the Senatorial candidates, and the next seven shall be declared elected.

Action on this was postponed in order to hear the report of the Committee on Contested Seats Majority and minority reports were pre ented. After an immense fuss, a deal of buncombe and braggadocia, the report of the Majority Committee was declared adopted.

CHAOTIC.

The names of candidates for the position of delegate to the State Convention were then called for, and this was the signal for a grand uprising. Every individual delegate had the name of a candidate to present, and each one wanted to present his friend's name at the same time. Confusion reigned supreme for some fifteen or twenty minutes, and out of that confusion the following candidates were evolved.

Colonel Samuel McKelvey, J. P. Cunningham, James Irwin, W. Pitt Bidell, James H. Hopkins, J. H. Stewart, Third ward, Allegheny; C. Feld, E. M. Gibson, J. H. Stewart, Second ward, Allegheny, C. O'Donnell, W. D. Moore, J. P. Hasley, Jessee Silt, Barnes Ford, W. H. Reel, H. B. Cochran, Isadore Cobbins, Geo. H. Kunn, Jno. Murray, Jacob Scheid, John A. Ward.

FRATERNAL PLEASANTRIES.

The President instructed the Secretary to proceed with the calling of the roll, which occupied almost two hours, as it was frequently interrupted by those who desired to force their opinions on the Convention. They would get up on chairs, wave their hats about and yell out at the top of their voices. The stand in the rear of the President's chair was crowded with delegates, and the demand of the Convention, that they be compelled to get down on the floor had to be complied to. One wealthy individual rushed up to a man who was on the stand and attempted to take him off by force. He was hit in the mouth and knocked over into one corner of the court room.

PUTTING ON HEADS.

Instantly all the members rushed to that point, where quite a number of blows were struck, and for a few minutes it appeared as though an enormous fight would be inaugurated.

President Moore endeavored to get a word in edgeways. He said it was the most disgraceful affair he ever witnessed in his life. He did not care who was elected, but he hoped, for the honor of the Democratic party, that order would be maintained, and if it was not, he would send for the sheriff and his deputies to preserve order.

Finally the fight was squelched and a little quietness was secured.

A motion to adjourn was put and lost.

The Barr delegates then withdrew from the Convention, except a few who remained to be defeated to vote. There was some talk of them holding a separate convention, but nothing came of it. Thus thinned out, the voting was resumed, which continued some time longer, and the result was announced as follows:

Senatorial Delegates.—S. McKelvy, J. H. Stewart and W. D Moore.

Representative Delegates.—H. Pitt, Bedell, Jos. H. Hopkins, Chris Feld, C. O'Donnell, J. P. Heisel, W. H. Reel and Jno. A. Warden.

A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates for F. M. Hutchinson for State Treasurer.

The Convention then adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in September.

PERSONAL.

***Real Admiral Charles Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, was at the Monongahela House, yesterday.

***Among the strangers who arrived and were registered at the Central Hotel yesterday, were—Mr. M. M. Gresham and lady; Mr. Breeden lost no time in apprizing Mr Howard, the ever-obliging clerk, that he wanted permission to be married to the lady who accompanied him without an unnecessary delay, and desired that a Presbyterian clergyman be at once engaged. Rev. S. P. Sewall answered to Mr. Howard's summons, and at noon, the nuptials were duly celebrated, and the twain were pronounced *one*. The ladies name had been Miss Mattie Barnes, but has become Mrs. M. M. Breeden. The parties are registered as from Saltsburgh, Pa. They appear to be very respectable, and we doubt not, and hope that much happiness awaits them to be developed in their new estate.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

JOSEPH REDMAN has been committed for trial by the Allegheny Mayor, for a misdemeanor under the livery act.

MICHAEL RESEAN yesterday informed against J. Mundorf and Lewis Litten of Lawrenceville, charging them with shaving people on Sunday.

MARTIN MALONE charges Jas. Campbell before Alderman Anderson with aggravated assault and battery. Defendant says he can prove an *alibi*. He will have a hearing to-day.

WM WRIGHT, who is charged with obtaining a load of scrap iron under false pretense from a firm on Penn avenue, was committed to Jail by the Allegheny Mayor, yesterday, in default of bail.

To Prevent Cholera.

The men at one of our largest rolling mills have adopted the plan of putting a bottle of Dr. HARRIS' CRAMP CURE in a bucket of water, and taking a cup full three or four times daily. They find it a sure prevention of diseases incident to the warm weather.

The plan might with advantage be adopted at other similar establishments.

At the mill referred to we are told that not a single case of cholera morbus, diarrhœa or Dysentery occured during last summer.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

The Conference of the Police Committee with the Fire Commission—What the Members Had to say Last Night—Speeches on Both Sides—A Proposal to Replace the Connection.

Last night the sub-committee of the Police committee appointed to confer with the Fire Commission in relation to the severance of the connection between the police dials of the Twelfth and Seventeenth wards and the Fire Alarm Telegraph met in their room in the Municipal building. Mr. Wilson, of the Fire Commission, occupied the chair, and after a statement from him of the object of the meeting, on motion of Col. Stewart a committee of three was appointed to invite the members of the Police committee to meet and confer with them. They were accordingly conducted to the room and the discussion of the all important question commenced. Owing to the intense heat all the members of the Fire Commission were sitting around a table in their shirt sleeves.

Mr. Zeno acting as spokesman for the Police Committee said that he felt like turning pale and running away on seeing the Commissioners with their coats off. After the above prefatory remark made in a jocular way he came down to work in earnest. He said the conference committee of the Police thought the cutting off of the wire, and the denial to them of the privilege of using it was not altogether right. They ought to have had time to act through Councils. On behalf of the Mayor we have to here enter our complaint. The wire has worked so long without serious detriment or injury to any one that we think it could work some time longer. We wish to know it anything can be done.

Colonel Stewart, on behalf of the Fire Commission, then said that they had no desire to have trouble with any department of the city government, and especially with the Police Committee. The Fire Commission, he said, was not in existence when the contract for the telegraph was made, it being entered into by a Committee of Councils. The Commission, when it was formed, acted under the belief that the the contract with Gamewell, Gardner & Co., was for a fire and police telegraph. They extended the wires to all parts of the city, and connected the police dials with them. They were afterward informed by Mr. Gardner, of the firm referred to above, who came on from New York, that the contract with them was only for thirty-five alarm boxes and no police dials, and that every box that was put up over that number, including the police dials, was an infringement on their patent, and the city would have been sued by them if they had not expected a large contract on account of the annexation of the South Side. Therefore, according to the old contract, Mr. Stewart argued, the city had no right to put police dials up for it was an infringement on the patent of the owners. A new contract was make by the committee with Gardner, Gamewell & Co. under which the Police Committee has the right to erect a wire for the use of the Police Department, but they were not allowed the privilege of using the Fire Alarm Telegraph for police purposes. Further, said Mr. Stewart, it is impossible to work one wire for the benefit of both departments. It interferes with the proper working of both, and also jeopardizes property. The Police Committee had three years notice to put up a separate wire, and they were not cut off on short notice.

Mr Wilson, President of the Fire Commission, said that the police dials were used about half an hour each day, and if during that time an alarm was struck it could not reach the big bell. This he said had been the case several times when an alarm was given at the time the police dials were being used and it never came in, instancing as a case in point the recent fire at the Lead Works, which he claimed were burned down simply because no alarm was sounded for twenty minutes after the fire broke out.

Mr. Stewart—We cannot jeopardize the property belonging to the people of this city any longer. Will you put up your wires? We will do all in our power to assist you.

Mr. Moore—You take the responsibility of saying at the conference that we think we are right, don't you, all of you. Well we have nothing more to say, only we would like to have neighborly treatment, and ask that the connection be maintained until we can make other provisions.

Mr. Stewart—There is no necessity in difficulty between the departments, but it is an impossibility to work two things on one wire. As said before, we will do all we can to assist you.

Mr. Moore—If I was a member of the Fire Commission I would be ashamed to say that I had cut off connection with 20,000 people in the outer wards by severing the telegraph from the police dials. He expressed the hope on the part of the Commission, saying that it would require some time for the Police committee to get an appropriation and erect their own wire.

Mr Stewart—The Fire Commissioners don't shirk the responsibility of anything they have done or anything they propose to do. Every member of this Commission has endeavored to do his duty in accordance with the oath taken by each one.

Mr. Zeno—We ask that you make this connection until the first Monday in July, and in the meantime the Police Committee will meet and we will use our best endeavors to have an appropriation made at the next meeting of councils, in order that we may have an apparatus of our own.

Mr Stewart—I move that we extend to the police committee the use of our poles, central office, operators and repair men to erect a wire of their own, but I hope Mr. Zern will not ask us to do a thing that is in opposition to the law.

The motion was put and carried, whereupon the Police committee retired and the Fire Commission adjourned.

BREVITIES.

····No concert at the Allegheny Park last evening. It was postponed till to-night.

····Rev R. W. Pearson, D. D., of Lafayette, Indiana, will preach in the Baptist Church, on Fourth avenue, this evening.

····A brakeman was thrown from the roof of a car at the Allegheny Outer Depot, early yesterday morning, and seriously hurt. He was taken to his home at Wilkinsburg.

····The Street and Water Committees of Allegheny Councils visited Troy Hill yesterday. The former laid out some streets, while the latter looked to giving increased water facilities.

····Last evening Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D. and other ministers, left for Meadville, Pa., to attend the commencement exercises of Allegheny College. Dr. Watkins delivers the lecture to the students this evening.

····A man named Carson, employed at McKnight's rolling mill, on the South side, had his right hand badly crushed, yeste day, by catching in the rolls. Dr. Robertson attended him and amputated two of his fingers.

····All the sanitary ordinances are being enforced in Allegheny. The Street Commissioners request that the citizens sweep the dirt of their gutters into the middle of the street, as arrangements have been made to carry the dirt from all the streets every day during the summer.

····Several teamsters tried to break through the colored procession at the head of Market and Liberty streets, yesterday, while it was at a halt. Several rows were there, who urged the teamsters on, but by coolness and forbearance on the part of the colored people a collision was prevented. There were no policemen in the vicinity at the time.

····At a meeting of the Trustees of the Western University the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.; Treasurer, Alexander Nimick; Secretary, Prof. M. B. Goff. Executive Committee—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Wm. Thaw, Chas. J. Clark, James Parke, Jr., Jas. King, M. D.; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Geo. Woods, Chancellor.

····The passengers on the Cincinnati express due in the city at noon yesterday, were the victims of a lively scare. The conductor of the sleeping car took suddenly sick of cholera morbus, and as he was just from Louisville it was rumored he had the genuine Asiatic article. The passeng rs left the car, a through one for New York, and proceeded on their way East by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

····The reunion banquet given by the St. George Literary Association, in Eintracht Hall, Penn avenue and Butler street, on the 23d inst., was a complete success. The hall was thronged. Not only were material viands served up, but it was, withal, a feast of reason and flow of soul. At the conclusion of the feast the floor was cleared and an *olla potrida* of song, music and recitation was given. The hours of pleasure were appropriately wound up by Terpsichorean exercises.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Prominent Physician.

The demise of an old and prominent physician and former resident of Pittsburgh, Dr. George L. M'Cook, was announced yesterday morning, and created a profound impression in the city. The deceased for over a quarter of a century had practiced medicine in Pittsburgh, and few men in the profession were as widely known and honored. About two months ago he gave up his practice and sought rest by removing to his earlier home, New Lisbon, Ohio, where he, to all appearances had many years before him. About two weeks ago, however, he took sick and was confined to his bed, from which he never rose. His suffering ending in death, as noted.

Dr. McCook originally came from Washington county, where he graduated at the college. Immediately after his collegiate career, he taught school, but soon laid down the fornule for the scalpel, and after a thorough medical training settled down in New Lisbon. He was subsequently called to fill the chair of anatomy in the medical college at Baltimore, but managed, in connection ther-with, to keep up his practice at New Lisbon. In a few years he gave up both and settled in Pittsburgh, where he took rank among the leaders of his school, and held it until he ceased to practice.

The personal peculiarities of the deceased were his indomitable energy, great nerve and decision of character. These qualities in conversation made him appear tru que but to those who knew him they only indicated the superior excellencies of the man. He was straightforward in everything and never faltered in expressing his opinions or in pursuing what he considered to be right. Outside of his profession he took an active part in politics and was a staunch Democrat until the war came, when his devotion to the right led him to drop the old party and to train thereafter in Republican ranks. He made a number of addresses, and in public and private rendered great service on the Union side during the war. Dr M'Cook always enjoyed good health, and when he removed to New Lisbon, a couple of months ago, though in his seventy ninth year, was apparently as robust as though twenty years younger. His illness, however, from the first, was alarming, and his death was to those who knew of the attack not unexpected. He will be long and sincerely mourned.

The funeral will take place at New Lisbon, to-day.

Prompt Payment of County Taxes Saves Five Per Cent.

Tax-payers having to settle with County Treasurer Kilgore would do well to remember that they can save themselves five per cent, by striking a balance and settling at his office before the 1st of August. On and after that date the five per cent. additional will go on, so that it is to the interest of citizens to call at the Court House before that time and satisfy the demands entered against their names upon the books. 10

APPEALS COMMITTEE.

Last Night's Work.

The following business was disposed of last night by the Committee on Appeals, from the Board of Revision. The members present were Messrs. Bryce, Galvin, McClurg and McCandless.

John M. Hoeh, Sixth ward. Action reconsidered, and valuation fixed at $9,000.

D. W. G. Bidwell, Twentieth ward. Assessments $30,710. Valuation $35,410. Not acted upon.

C. Donahue, Twentieth ward. Assessment $3,200. Valuation $1,600. Dismissed.

W. A. McClurg, Third ward. Assessment, $289 300. Valuation, $232,800. Reduction of $10,000 allowed.

Same, First ward. Assessment, $90,000. Valuation, $86,850. Dismissed.

R. Donaldson, Ninth ward Assessment, $27, 700. Valuation, $19,800. Referred to assessor.

Same, Eleventh ward. Assessment, $12,750. Valuation, $8,100. Held over.

A. D. Snow, Twenty-second ward. Assessment, $61,600. Valuation, $51,600. Dismissed.

F. D. Gist, Sixth ward. Assessment $4,300. Valuation $2,500. Reduction of $800 allowed.

James Irwin, Seventeenth ward. Assessment $76,468. Valuation $69,050. Dismissed.

T. M. Bigham, Thirty-second ward. Assessment $186,000. Valuation $100,000. Dismissed.

R. Wightman, Nineenth ward. Assessment $141,250. Valuation $97,250. Dismissed.

John Evans, Sixth ward. Assessment $4,550. Valuation $3,600. Allowed.

C. Beckert, Eleventh ward. Assessment $12,600. Valuation $10,400. Reduction of $1,500 made.

W. A. Gwynne, Eleventh ward. Assessment $1,400. Valuation $6,500. Reduction of $2,500 made.

Henriel heirs, Twelfth ward. Assessment $9 930. Valuation $95 80. Allowed.

E. W. Knight, Seventh ward. Assessment $17,700. Valuation $13,000. Dismissed.

T. A. Rwney, Eleventh ward. Assessment $4,200. Valuation $300. Fixed at $800.

Same, Same ward. Assessment $8,700. Valuation $6,900. Allowed.

W. Mazet, Sixteenth ward. Assessment $7,300. Valuation $4,000. Allowed.

Thos. Barker, Twenty-seventh ward. Assessment $5,160. Valuation $2,500. Allowed.

E Davison, Sixteenth ward. Assessment $9 000. Valuation $4,300. Referred to assessor.

Jno. King, Twentieth ward. Assessment $105.500. Valuation $96,600. Allowed.

S. P. Harbison, Twelfth ward. Assessment $33,100. Valuation $29,140. Referred to Assessor.

J. Duncan, Fifth ward. Assessment $5,050 Valuation $4 000. Dismissed.

W. W. Bureus, Twentieth ward. Assessment $5 000. Valuation $2,800. Allowed.

W. Langhams, Fourth ward. Assessment $10,600. Valuation $5,000. Dismissed.

P. McQuilter, Eighth ward. Assessment $2,000. Valuation $1 200. Allowed if sewered.

M McGullough, Seventeenth ward. Assessment $80,000. Valuation $50,000. Dismissed.

J. C. McLaughlin, Twenty-second ward. Assessment $10,500. Valuation $6,250. Dismissed.

P McCantley, Seventh ward. Assessment $4 270. Valuation $3,500. Allowed.

M Heroagan, Fourteenth ward. Assessment $3,500. Valuation $2,000. Allowed.

H. Lloyd, Thirteenth ward. Assessment $160,000. Valuation $5,000 per acre. Fixed at $6,000 per acre.

W. C. Moreland, Thos. Littell heirs, average fixed at $6,000 per acre.

—— Duckwall, Twentieth ward. Assessment $800. Valuation $375. Dismissed.

S. A. Long, Thirty first ward. Assessment $4 800. Valuation $3,600. Dismissed.

M. Zirkuest, Thirty first ward. Assessment $1,600. Valuation $1,110. Dismissed.

P. Smi h, Seventh ward. Assessment $12,200. Valuation $10,000. Dismissed.

S. Brown, Twentieth ward. Assessment $2,400. Valuation $2,000. Granted.

J. Munson, Twenty-first ward. Assessment $4,400 Valuation $3,000. Reduction of $1,200 made.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Robinson, A. Sieble and William Speelman, indicted for malicious mischief, on oath of Hiram Edmundson, who charged them with having cruelly beaten, maimed and overridden the horses of the plaintiff, on the night of May 30th, taken up, was concluded, the jury returning a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

A *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of costs in the case of Mathew Rian, charged with malicious mischief, on oath of George B. Grunmer.

In the case of Jno. F. Jones, indicted with secreting goods, with intent to cheat and defraud, a *nolle pros* was allowed, and the defendant directed to pay the costs.

The jury is out in the case of Domenec McCue, charged with disposing of his property with the intention to cheat his creditors, B. F. Meyer prosecutor.

William Kemmyer, a youth, was placed on trial for the larceny of a box of tobacco consigned to Watt, Lang & Co., from the Pennsylvania railroad freight depot, Officer Fowler appearing as prosecutor. It was shown that the young man is of unsound mind, and incapable of junging between right and wrong. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Alexander, charged with malicious mischief in breaking a wagon belonging to a man named Barnett. Jury out.

Cons. Peter Slagle, indicted for assault and battery. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Dennis McCahill,	Christ. Andy,
Nathan Lovey,	James Barr,
Nicholas Gaffney,	John McPherson,
Michael Sheehan,	Joseph Messenger,
Thomas Hughes,	Ellen Baynor,
Wm Sawyer.	W. P Phelin,
Louis Miller,	John Yonker et al.,
John Martin,	Adam Hahn,
Catharine Meakings, (two cases.)	Bernard Broste, Gotlieb Mathias et al.,
Loobles B. Kelly (two cases.)	Wm. Oyler.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

George W. Bowman, who was appointed Engineer of Allegheny county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Clugston, Esq., presented his bond with two securities in the sum of $10,000. The bond was approved and the Engineer and his Deputy, James Hillands, sworn in. They have entered upon the discharge of their duties.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge Mcandless.]

In the matter of Paul W. Garfield, bankrupt, on petition for an injunction, and on motion of solicitor for the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, an order was made for a hearing upon the petition, and in the meantime restraining the act sought until the 8th prox.

A similar order was made in the matter of Nelson L. Willard, debtor.

In the cases of Wilder & Ellis vs. Albert Sieb, and Joseph H. Borland et al. vs. Pittsburgh, vs. T. B Murphy, of Brownsville, petitions were presented and orders to show cause granted, and made returnable on the 3d and 1st of July.

Fox, Steighin & Co., of Scranton, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy again t Messrs. Harbine, Baum & Co., of Luzerne county. The usual order was made.

The same firm filed a petition in bankruptcy against D. A. Hervey, of the same county. The usual order was made.

In the case of the United States vs. the rectifying establishment of Michael Boahm, on motion of the U. S. Attorney, an attachment and monition was ordered to issue, returnable on the first Monday of August next.

In the case of Archy Stewart et al. against the steamboat Oil Valley, on motion of W. S. Miller, Esq., Proctor, Thomas J Sheridan was allowed to file an intervening libel.

A petition for discharge was presented and an order made for a first hearing in the case of John Martin, bankrupt.

DAILY FREE EXCURSIONS

TO HOMESTEAD PARK,

On Pan Handle R. R.,

TO HOMESTEAD TERRACE,

On A. V. R. R. and Wildwood Avenue,

TO NORTH HOMESTEAD,

In Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh,

TO HOMESTEAD,

On P. C. & V. R. R.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to invest in really valuable suburban property are invited to visit and examine any of the above localities before purchasing elsewhere. Individuals or parties will be furnished with railroad tickets and accompanied by a gentleman to show them over the grounds, give lowest prices, and all other information, at any time prior to the next series of public sales. Business and pleasure can not be better combined. Those who come first will have the first choice.

For tickets, etc., apply at Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street.

Where to Get the "Good and Pure."

In these days of adulterations and compounds in the traffic of liquors it becomes of the utmost importance to know where the best and purest qualities can at all times certainly be obtained. We know of no house in the business more worthy of confidence and a liberal patronage, as well as when personal integrity and courtesy customers will be more pleased than the popular wholesale liquor house of James K. Lanahan, No. 355 Liberty street, who keeps, at all times, the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin, superior Jamaica Rum, genuine Champagnes, delicious Malaga, rare Old Port Wines, Old Monongahela Bourbon, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Medical Blackberry Brandy, Bottled Ales and Table Wines.

Linen Coats,
Light Coats,
White Vests,
Duck Vests,
Light Pants,
Light Pants,

Full line of summer suits, all varieties of material and color, and cheaper than the cheapest. Call and be reached, at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

A Stock of Pure Liquors.

Messrs. Dilinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor dealers and importers, at No. 57 Second avenue, have acquired a reputation for selling an article which can be relied on as genuine, and just as they recommend it. Their fine Wheat Whiskies, genuine Irish and Scotch Whiskies, together with the different brands of Wines, Brandies, Rums and Gins, are all of the best quality. Their terms are very moderate, and this fact, together with the quality of their goods, is inducement sufficient for a liberal patronage. All persons wishing pure liquors—liquors that are pure as they are represented—should not neglect to give this firm a call, and they are assured of polite attention and good bargains.

Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of cholera cramps, &c.

Cholera may be prevented by the judicious use of DR. HARRIS' CRAMP CURE.

THE COLORED JUBILEE.

The Procession and Services Yesterday.

Yesterday the colored people of this city and Allegheny, appropriately celebrated their memorial day of freedom. Though the rain which came down heavy in the morning proved a blessing to the many, still to them, it seemed to come as a sort of damper to their general enjoyment. The day though cloudy was sultry and hot, and the faint breeze that was wafted seemed to be scarcely felt. The preparations for the pageant had been completed, but owing to the rain and the heat of the day, a great deal of the proposed route of the